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BAR ASSOCIATION IN FRESH APPEAL FOR SOCIALISTS

Lawyers Memorialize New York
Assembly, Urging That Sus-
pension Resolution Be Re-
scinded and Charges Brought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York.—The importance of immediate action on the part of the Assembly rescinding its resolution of suspension of the Socialist members and providing for the hearing of charges, if proper charges are laid in accordance with due process, is asserted by the special committee of the Bar Association of the City of New York in a memorial introduced in the Assembly last night and ordered printed in the official journal.

The committee, of which Charles Evans Hughes is the leader, reminded the Assembly that the Judiciary Committee had declined to permit the representatives of the association to appear or to be heard, upon which they had submitted a written statement of their views and their supporting brief. Now they bring their views directly before the Assembly in the form of a memorial and a brief.

A summary is given by the memorial of the committee's reasons for opposing the Assembly's action. Approximately as already summarized in the statement filed with the Judiciary Committee, and the brief went to the Assembly is the same as that filed with the committee.

Issue Declared to Be Vital

Hence the Assembly, as well as the Judiciary Committee, now knows officially that the Bar Association committee holds that the Assembly's power to judge the qualifications of its members is not arbitrary, but "is to be exercised as a prerogative in accord with the fundamental conceptions of due process and the essential principles of representative government." The Assembly is told that the issue is vital and that the proper decision of it is essential to the security of the republic. The committee urges the Assembly to rescind the resolution of suspension and restore the Socialists to their seats, and to provide that:

"If it is then desired to present any charges against them of any personal misconduct in office or of any violation of law, such charges shall be properly formulated, and that until such charges properly laid have been established by proof, after due opportunity to be heard, these members shall enjoy all the privileges of their seats in recognition of their own rights and of the rights of their constituents."

Memorial Is Not Read

The Assembly convened at 8:30 last night and after a roll call the doors were closed.

Mr. Amos handed in four resolutions dealing with the Socialist trial, which were held over, and then he called for his resolution of last week to rescind the suspended members pending the result of the trial.

Mr. Adler, rising to a point of order, said that as the resolution was an amendment to the original resolution to try the Socialists, and as the original resolution was not before the House, the amendment was out of order. The Speaker so ruled. Mr. Amos appealed from the chair and the chair was sustained.

Mr. Amos' first resolution asked that the memorial presented by the special committee of the bar association be read, which the Speaker overruled.

His second resolution was for the purpose of having the Attorney-General advise the Assembly if Mr. Littleton's statement last week at the trial, that "the Socialists are linked with an invisible alien empire and are guilty of treason," is merely oratory, or a fact, based on evidence in his possession.

His third resolution asks that as no evidence has so far been forthcoming to uphold the charges, and as the inquiry has not been conducted according to the procedure of the Supreme Court, the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further investigation and that the Socialists be released.

Mr. Amos' fourth resolution asked that the Attorney-General submit a bill of particulars of all matters within his knowledge in relation to the suspended Socialists. This resolution, in accordance with the rules of the house, stands for one week.

Statement by Socialists

The five suspended members issued a statement yesterday in which they say that although they are not allowed to sit, debate, vote or draw their salaries in the Legislature to which the citizens of their district elected them, they will continue to look after the interests of their constituents, who number over 250,000 persons. To this end they are carefully watching the various bills introduced or planned which they consider of sinister purpose.

They are particularly looking into a bill under which it would become a felony to "teach, publish or advocate any theory, doctrine, proposition, program or philosophy which tends, purposes or seeks to effect a change in the government of the State of New York or the United States by means or in a manner contrary to the

constitutional provisions." Obviously, they say, this bill will be used to crush every constructive political thought. The Judiciary Committee sits this morning to continue the trial, and the Assembly will meet this evening.

Mass Meeting to Be Held

Socialists' Suspension, Seditious Bills, and Deportations to Be Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Joseph I. France (R.), United States Senator from Maryland, will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight at which the Assembly's action in suspending the five Socialist members, the seditious bills in Washington and the deportations will be protested. J. A. H. Hopkins will be temporary chairman and John Millholland, chairman. The suspended Socialists may also speak.

Samuel Orr, one of the Socialists under suspension, says the real reason for the Assembly's action was the fact that the Socialists had planned to put through bills to reduce the price of milk and to frustrate the plans of the transit companies to increase fares. He says that the real menace to the country now comes from Capital.

The National Civil Liberties Bureau, which stands for political amnesty and the rights of conscientious objectors, has dissolved its own organization into a new one known as the American Civil Liberties Union, which will work for free speech, free press, and free assembly. Prof. Harry F. Ward of Union Theological Seminary is chairman. The union says there is need for a new campaign of service to Labor in the areas of industrial conflict by those who see the vital need of freedom of expression for orderly progress.

The editor of the New York Call, Socialist organ, has been served with a new subpoena from the Judiciary Committee demanding that he produce all the accounts of the company that publishes that paper, and all its minutes and records. He says that he does not know what these things have to do with the case in Albany. His paper has nothing to conceal, he says, but it is on trial and the attempt to use the State's powers to summon before the committee the records demanded in the subpoena ought not, in his opinion, to occur in any nation or colony of any nation where Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence is the basis for the legal structure of the government.

Rabbi Condemns Suspensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth-El, calls the New York Assembly's action in suspending its Socialist members "an attempt to nullify the action of voters and deprive them of their duly elected representatives." He is amazed that the Socialists are threatened with expulsion because of their political philosophy.

"We cannot allow," he says, "if we are to preserve American liberty, the contention that men duly elected to a Legislature can be excluded because of their political opinions, sympathies or aspirations."

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK REPORTED IN PRISON

Moscow Wireless Message States
Also Soviet Rule Has Been
Proclaimed at Irkutsk—Revolutionary Committee in Charge

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states that Soviet rule has been proclaimed at Irkutsk, and that its administration has been handed over to a revolutionary committee of Communists, to which the insurgents have delivered up Admiral Koltchak and several of his ministers, who have been imprisoned. The insurgents also have handed over seven wagons containing silver.

Plans for Exchange of Goods

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message states, in view of the prospect of the opening up of foreign trade, that the Soviet of National Economy in the northern region has appointed a special commission to elaborate all the problems connected with the exchange of goods with foreign countries.

WYOMING SENATE RATIFIES SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The Senate of the Wyoming Legislature yesterday passed a resolution ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

SOVIET ADVOCACY IN AMERICA DENIED

L. C. A. K. Martens Says Bol-
sheviki Have Grown so Strong
They No Longer Need to
Foment Revolution Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet Government in the United States, yesterday told the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating the scope and character of its activities in this country that he had never advocated the establishment of a soviet form of government for the United States. On the contrary, he had sedulously refrained from participating in the political affairs of the United States, as he has been instructed by his government.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, presided. W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, being the other members of the committee present. Wade H. Ellis, counsel for the committee, was unable to be present and the hearing proceeded without him.

Question of Privilege

There was considerable discussion as to whether Mr. Martens should be asked to submit the originals of communications exchanged between him and his government. When he appeared before the Lusk legislative committee in New York he refused to answer certain questions on the ground that he was privileged as the diplomatic representative of a de facto government to make such refusal, whether or not such government was recognized by the United States. His counsel, former Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, contended that Mr. Martens could not be expected to betray the code in which most of the messages were sent.

Senator Moses asked if he would be willing to give everything else to the committee as long as the code was protected, and Mr. Hardwick said he thought practically everything. He would talk it over with his client and report what could be done. It might be necessary, he thought, to protect persons mentioned in the code who had nothing to do with this country.

Change Reported in Lenin Views

Under questioning by members of the committee, Mr. Martens said that Nicholas Lenin's address to workingmen in this country and similar utterances tending to prove that it was the intention of the Russian Bolsheviks to establish soviet government in all parts of the world were put out in 1918, when the Bolshevik fortunes were at lowest ebb, and did not characterize the present ideas of the Russians, who had grown so strong that they did not have to protect themselves against attacking nations by inciting revolution in them. As a proof that Mr. Lenin had changed, he was quoted as having written to Italian Socialists a few weeks ago, asking them not to engage in a revolution.

"We are now strong enough to fight the rest of the world and do not need to ask others to stir up revolutions," said Mr. Martens.

Replying to Senator Moses' question as to the basis for the government's action in calling this a de facto government, Mr. Martens said it possessed all the institutions and jurisdiction over about 80 per cent of the people.

"How is it organized?" asked Senator Borah.

Non-Workers Barred From Voting

"By the establishment of local soviets which acknowledge the authority of the central soviet," said Mr. Martens, adding that only those who did no useful work, physical or mental, were barred from the right of suffrage. No one living on a private fortune or an inheritance could participate in the government.

The list of persons employed in the Russian soviet office in New York, numbering 35, was submitted, with copies of the weekly magazine published under the auspices of the bureau.

When Senator Borah heard that A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, had made no objection to the magazine going through the mails, he commented:

"It must be all right then."

Mr. Martens read a statement in which were set forth the following particulars:

"My government specifically instructed me that the funds placed at my disposal should not be used for any purpose involving interference in the internal affairs of the United States."

Incidentally Mr. Martens explained that on account of the blockade he had been able to get little money through from Russia, and no gold, but that the Soviet Government had between \$450,000,000 and \$500,000,000 in gold taken from the old Imperial Treasury.

Policy of Non-Interference

"In my reply outlining the establishment of the bureau and the nature of its work I stated I would adopt a policy of non-interference and counsel my associates to observe this rule," observed Mr. Martens. "These instructions have at all times guided my policy and my conduct. In all my activities I have scrupulously refrained from any interference or participation in the domestic affairs of the United States."

Mr. Martens further stated that the

chief purpose of his mission was economic and that he had made tentative contracts with firms in the United States amounting to about \$7,000,000 for shoes, machine tools, canned meats and milk, and other supplies. These were to be paid for in gold when circumstances permitted the opening of business between the two countries. It is also the purpose of Mr. Martens to establish schools for the technical training of young men who can be sent to Russia to help the people re-establish themselves.

AMERICANIZATION BILL IS INDORSED

United States Senate Passes the
Kenyon Measure Providing a
Fund to Stamp Out Illiteracy
—Attack on Sectionalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By a vote of 36 to 14, the United States Senate yesterday adopted the Kenyon Americanization Bill, which appropriates \$6,500,000 for the year ending June 30, 1920, the fund to be administered through the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of stamping out illiteracy among native and foreign-born residents of this country.

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, had considerable trouble in piloting the measure through the barrage set by senators who opposed it on the ground that it would give the federal Bureau of Education power to intervene in educational affairs in the states.

The appropriation carried in the bill is to be distributed among states on the basis of the number of their illiterate population as compared with the total number of illiterates in the United States, and is to be expended through state authorities.

Sectionalism Arraigned

A feature of the debate on the bill was a final speech by Senator Kenyon in which he castigated senators, with special reference to the southern incumbents who are always seeking funds from the federal government to combat all manner of "alleged bugs and boll weevils," but who oppose expenditure for educational purposes. Answering the attacks on the bill, Senator Kenyon said:

"Year after year, you senators on that side of the Chamber have come here and asked for appropriation after appropriation to combat every bug and every kind of alleged disease. You wanted the Federal Government to supply you with funds, and you have always secured large amounts."

"Now, when an earnest effort is being made to combat the bug of Bolshevism, you raise a storm of protest and charge, as the Senator from Mississippi (John Sharp Williams) does, that 'the miserable hand of the federal government is being put on the shoulders of the states and in the pockets of the people.' You raise the question when we are contending against the greatest wave of unrest that has ever swept over this country."

Education the Solvent

"Our purpose in this bill is to do something you cannot accomplish by deportations. You may deport your Goldmans and Berkman, but you cannot deport ideas. It is strange that strong opponents of Bolshevism on this floor should be most persistent antagonists of education. Only education can meet the doctrines of the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks. We want to meet the gospel of despair with the gospel of hope. We want to meet falsehood with truth, and the alien-born can only understand the principles of our government through education."

"You say that the states and the Bureau of Naturalization can take care of the problem. A glance at the statistics shows that these agencies have failed, and that there are 8,500,000 people in this country who cannot read or write the English language."

"The American people will not approve of false economy. There is no economy in withholding money to stamp out the blight of ignorance, which is the greatest enemy of the Republic. A nation containing so many polyglot boarding houses as the Committee on Education and Labor saw at Gary, Indiana, must waken to a realization of the danger. The eleventh hour has come, and the people are awakening."

ROLE OF COMMISSION ON REPARATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—On the occasion of the installation of the new commission on reparations, Alexander Millerand, the recently appointed French Premier, thanked the original committee and the former chairman, Louis Loucheur, for the work already accomplished. The members of the committee could not exaggerate the importance of the rôle which Article 233 of the Peace Treaty conferred on them, he said, as upon their alertness to duty in outwitting the possible ruses of the enemy depended whether or not the French soldiers should have been sacrificed in vain.

Charles C. A. Jonnart, the French delegate, has been named president of the commission and Mr. Bertolini, the Italian delegate, vice-president.

STATE DEPARTMENT NEEDS DESCRIBED

Robert Lansing Tells Senate
Machinery Requires Repair to
Enable American Diplomacy to
Keep Pace With World Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Replying on behalf of the Department of State to an inquiry from the Senate last October as to the best means of promoting cooperation among the various departments of the government for the development of foreign commerce, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, expressed the opinion that the personnel, organization and funds of the State Department should be so enlarged as to make it impossible that a world war could be precipitated without the United States Government being more cognizant of its approach than it was of the recent war.

Secretary Lansing said in his communication, made public yesterday, that the relation between world trade and world politics was now so close that it was hardly possible to draw a line between them. He declared that diplomatic officials were so concerned with economic interests that their efforts were essential in the promotion of trade, in fact, that the rôle of diplomacy almost had become preponderant in trade.

Strong Economic Position

The entire adjustment of the world has altered, he commented, and the United States has won an economic position "quite comparable to that which was coveted by Germany and which she sought to obtain by means of aggression." Much of the world finds its financial structure weakened, stocks exhausted, productive forces impaired, and its inhabitants agitated by political unrest, he stated, which makes upon the United States a greater responsibility than the Nation ever before experienced.

"The world's equilibrium," he said, "in the various spheres of human endeavor, is broken. The measure of value has shifted position, wealth has disappeared or been transferred to new owners; national power has passed to different hands. Nations are resorting to artificial stimulation through ingenious devices in which the old idea of stability has largely disappeared. Considerations of national security have so extended that economic questions are surcharged with political elements and largely dominated by them. In many nations all pivotal economic interests are being artificially diverted in the direction of general expediency. We are in the midst of an era of transition and transformation."

Machinery in Need of Repair

"The machinery of the government for dealing with our foreign relations of complete repair and reorganization. The European war came as a surprise in 1914 chiefly because the State Department through inadequate equipment had been unable to gather information and interpret it in a manner that would reveal the hidden purpose of the government by which hostilities were started. No reasonable effort must be spared to make a similar surprise impossible in the future. Necessity is forcing new nations and even the older ones to incur obligations and form political affiliations having a decisive if not a supreme bearing on the course of future events. International movements of such import can only be correctly judged through an accurate knowledge and complete understanding of methods and motives involved."

"The Department of State must be reorganized so as to provide an in-

strumentality capable of performing this delicate task. The situation demands a substantial broadening and intensification of work and coordination of activities. One of the greatest obstacles to foreign trade arises through artificial barriers and obstructions. The State Department hopes to evolve policies through which American enterprise may be enabled to expand its efforts unencumbered by prejudices or by political opportunism."

The Secretary complains that salaries of ambassadors and ministers are too small, they are not provided with proper residences abroad and the diplomatic career is closed to many men of talent on these accounts. The diplomatic and consular services should be brought closer together and given an interchangeable character.

REWARDS OFFERED BY LORD FRENCH

Sum of \$10,000 to Be Given for
Information Calculated to
Lead to Conviction of Per-
sons Guilty of Recent Murders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—A reward of £10,000 is offered by Viscount French, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for information within three months which shall lead to the conviction of the persons guilty of the murders of the 14 police officers whose names are given in the proclamation. Beginning with Mr. Smith, the detective who was killed in Dublin on July 20 last, the list includes the names of last week's victims of the terrorist policy, namely Mr. Redmond, the deputy commissioner in Dublin, and Mr. Finnegan, the constable in Thurles. A reward of £1000 is also offered for secret information calculated to lead to conviction. Free names upon the special protection of the Crown, in any part of His Majesty's domains, is offered for such information to anyone concerned in, or privy to, the murders, but who did not actually commit them.

The latest attack on a police barracks, this time at Murroe, shows that these attacks are being carried out according to a regular plan. The telegraph and telephone wires are cut over a wide area, and the roads leading to the barracks are blocked at intervals with barbed wire and rough-hewn stone obstacles. This prevents the barracks attacked from summoning relief and handicaps any relief forces that come to the assistance of the besieged. Murroe barracks were defended by eight men, who successfully held off the attacks, including an attempt to blow in the barracks' wall by a bomb. Before reinforcements arrived, the attackers dispersed.

There are, however, some favorable signs in the Irish scene, including the tendency of Irishmen here and there to organize for their mutual protection, and the greater courage of juries in condemning murder.

The Freeman's Journal will resume publication on Wednesday, its proprietors having been informed that its suppression will not be continued. The proprietors had already refused to agree to the terms offered by the authorities and suppression is now removed without conditions.

LABOR MEETING OPENS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The International Labor Conference opened today with a meeting of the international bureau which is to be permanently installed as the headquarters of the League of Nations. The nomination of Albert Thomas as president of the bureau will be ratified during the course of the meeting.

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the stumbling block to an understanding, and if the Democrats should surrender in sufficient force, ratification could be accomplished. If they follow the advice of Senator Hitchcock, there is no likelihood of a surrender. An attempt will be made to bring up the Treaty in the Senate. This move is likely to follow Senator Hitchcock's explanation on the floor. Such a move will precipitate another open contest. Several of the mild reservation senators will support a move to bring the Treaty up, but they are divided on the question, some of them holding that nothing can be accomplished by calling it up until an agreement on reservations has been effected.

Parliamentary Problem

An important parliamentary question arises: The Republican leaders hold that it needs two-thirds majority to call up the Treaty. Administration senators contend that a bare majority is sufficient. On this point the vice-president is expected to rule that a majority can call up the Treaty, and this will probably lead to a division on the ruling of the chair. If sufficient mild reservation senators support the ruling of the chair, the Treaty may come to the floor, but Republican senators will hesitate to break with party allegiance.

The Democratic leaders were determined yesterday to bring the Treaty to another vote in the Senate. Apart altogether from the chances of ratification, they feel that from a political standpoint, it will be for their interest to put the Republicans in a position of refusing a proffered compromise.

Senator Hitchcock is prepared to capitalize for all its worth his allegation that Mr. Lodge issued his ultimatum in deference to the threat of the "irreconcilables" who are opposed to ratification in any shape or form. On the other hand, the majority leader has always contended he would not compromise the substance of the major reservations.

QUESTIONS BEFORE FRENCH CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Saturday)—The general character of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies have now become calmer, although the discussion started by Mr. Bourgeois, Deputy from Nièvre, was of a somewhat stormy character. Mr. Bourgeois had proposed the adoption of the conclusions of the ninth bureau in favor of the validation of the election of Mr. Levasseur, Paul Aubriot and Paul Painlevé, which Mr. Bonnevill, Deputy from Seine-et-Oise, had denounced as an inadmissible maneuver. The election of Mr. Painlevé was validated and stormy discussions are likely when the other names are acted upon.

The ministers and undersecretaries of State met yesterday under the presidency of Alexander Millerand, the new Premier, Mr. Isaac, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, obtained the approval of the Chamber to a delay in the application of the law relating to commercial contracts entered into before the war and other concessions, with a view to aiding the liberated and devastated regions.

Frederick François-Marsal, Minister of Finance, has obtained the approval of a new law, the purpose of which is to put off, from January 21 to March 31, the date on which the people of the liberated regions must file declarations relative to taxes.

Julius Steeg, Minister of the Interior, has proposed the reorganization of the police force, especially in the country districts.

HARE COTTON CASE COMES TO AN END

MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—The trial of the famous Hare cotton spinning case, in Chancery, came to an abrupt close here today when one of the principal witnesses confessed he had given false testimony. Attorneys for the plaintiffs thereupon agreed that judgment should be entered for the defendants, with all the costs of action.

The Hare Spinning Company, Todmorden, brought suit against Messrs. John Leigh, Ltd., of Oldham, Sir John Leigh and Mr. Collett, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Mellor, declaring that the defendants wrongfully combined or conspired together for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff company by selling cotton waste to John Leigh, Ltd., at a price above the proper value by purchasing cotton from John Leigh, Ltd., at a price above market quotations, making improper payments and issuing certain debentures.

The action, which has excited unusual interest in the cotton world, opened on January 6. Although the amount sought in the way of damages was about £20,000, the legal fees for the first day alone were in excess of that amount. It was said.

More than £2000 was spent on printing the correspondence read in the case, and the briefs, if placed on top of each other would reach a height of 20 feet.

ALLIED CANNING INDUSTRIES MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Five thousand delegates to the three national organizations, the National Canners Association, the Canning Machinery and Supply Association, and the National Canned Foods and Dried Fruit Brokers Association, are in session here for the purpose of discussing plans to save every possible pound of good food from waste. The problem of increased production at decreased cost will be discussed. Members of the machinery association have already pledged themselves to the amount of more than \$200,000, that their campaign may be carried through successfully.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS STUMBLING BLOCKS

Effective Operation Would Be Greatly Hampered by Lodge Reservations, in the Opinion of George W. Wickersham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney-General, has issued, through the League to Enforce Peace, a statement saying that it would be difficult to forecast the extent of embarrassment to the effective operations of the League of Nations which would be caused by the enforced reference, under the Lodge reservations, of various matters to Congress before the council or assembly of the League could take action on them.

These embarrassments, he says, would certainly not tend to make the League's operations more effective, and he hazards the opinion that "before much time shall have elapsed, the good sense and the practical judgment of the American people and the American Government would prompt an effort by amendment to remove the Lodge reservations, and to restore to the complete effectuation of the purposes of the League, purposes which can only be achieved by the existence of mutual confidence among its members and a common desire to carry out the aims and object of its establishment."

Approval by Congress a Condition

The action which the representatives of the United States in council or assembly could not take, without reference to Congress, Mr. Wickersham summarizes as follows:

1. In case of external aggression threatening the territorial integrity or political independence of any country a member of the League, the representative of the United States in council or assembly could take no action calling on the members of the League under Article X to employ military or naval forces to defend against this aggression, except subject to reference to, and approval by the Congress of the United States.

2. If any question should arise in either council or assembly relating wholly or in part to the internal affairs of the United States, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, or any other domestic question, the representative of the United States in either assembly or council could only advise the body that by the provisions of the ratification, the United States had reserved to itself exclusively the right not only to pass on these questions, but to decide what questions were within its domestic jurisdiction, and that, therefore, none of them was within the jurisdiction of the League and that nobody in the League could take any action respecting them. It is not quite clear, under the terms of the reservation, by whom those questions would then be considered.

Without Representation

3. Should the Treaty be ratified with the Lodge reservations, under the seventh reservation, until the Congress of the United States shall by law provide for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the Assembly and Council, we should not be represented in either of those bodies; and, furthermore, unless and until the Congress in its discretion shall provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof; or for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences or any other representatives under the Treaty of Peace, or in carrying out its provisions, no person may represent the United States under the Treaty of Peace, or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder. Moreover, the seventh reservation further provides that no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

Therefore, the mere ratification of the Treaty with these reservations would still leave the United States impotent in the League or for the performance of its duties under the treaty and not until Congress shall have passed a law dealing with the subject can the President nominate to the Senate, still less appoint, not merely the representatives of the United States in assembly and council, but members of all the other incidental or subordinate bodies above mentioned, and they shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

Exports and Budget Provisions

4. In case the Reparation Commission created by the Treaty shall undertake to regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, it would be the duty of the representative of the United States on that commission to refer the proposed regulation to the Congress of the United States, and reservation eight is in effect an agreement of all the powers accepting the Treaty subject to these reservations that no such regulation or interference shall be adopted until approved by act or joint resolution of Congress.

5. In the adoption of any budget

providing for the expenses of the League of Nations or of the secretariat of any commission, committee or conference or other agency under the League or for the purpose of carrying out the Treaty provisions, it would be the duty of the representative of the United States in the council or the secretariat to refer the question to Congress and advise the council or

assembly that under the ninth reservation, the United States is not obligated to contribute to any of the expenses of any of those bodies until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST PROPOSALS REJECTED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The Scandinavian Workers Congress, which concluded its sessions here yesterday, rejected a Norwegian Socialist proposal to join the Third Internationale at Moscow by a vote of 385 to 15. A Norwegian resolution to send fraternal greetings to the Soviets of Russia also was rejected.

The congress, with only one dissenting vote, adopted a resolution declaring satisfaction that the attempt to restore the reactionary régime in Russia appeared finally to have failed, and expressing the hope that a speedy peace would give the Russian people an opportunity for free internal development and good relations with all other peoples.

Another resolution was passed in favor of adherence to democratic policies and the gradual achievement of Socialist aims. It condemned the "barbaric terrorist régime" under which "the Hungarian working classes are suffering."

DEMAND MADE THAT FRANCE PAY DEBT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Tangier campaign led by the Spanish press is provoking much indignation in France, the Spanish (Roman) Catholic Germanophile papers demanding that no delay be granted France for the payment of the French debt which expires next March, unless France consents that Tangier be attached to the Spanish zone in Morocco. The Spanish press sees a comparison between Tangier and Fiume.

The "Temps" declares that the campaign sadly misunderstands the character of French resources, if it is believed that France will sacrifice her rights because threatened with the immediate exaction of the payment of a debt.

CONTINUED UNREST ON INDIAN FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Reports from India dated January 18 reveal continued trouble on the Indian frontier, where the British troops continue to be harassed by the tribesmen. A Derajat column, which on January 14 distinguished itself by storming a narrow pass against a three-sided attack, in which it lost 380 men, was subjected to persistent sniping thereafter, and even a heavy bombardment of the snipers' position was immediately followed by a further outburst of sniping.

DISMISSAL ASKED IN RHODE ISLAND CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Government, acting through A. C. King, the solicitor-general of the Department of Justice, yesterday made a motion before the Supreme Court for the dismissal of the case from the State of Rhode Island seeking to test the validity of the Federal Prohibition Amendment and asking for an injunction restraining the Attorney-General from enforcing the Volstead prohibition law. As the court is to take a month's recess early in February, action on the government's motion is subject to delay. The solicitor-general, however, says he will, in all probability, be able to get his motion before the Supreme Court early in March, when he expects speedy action.

On the argument on this motion, all the issues raised by the State of Rhode Island are likely to be decided.

NEUTRALIZATION OF BALTIC SEA PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

HELSINKI, Finland (Monday)—Among the questions discussed at the border states conference at Helsinki has been a proposal to neutralize the Baltic Sea and the matter is to be the principal topic of discussion at a fresh conference to be held shortly, probably at Riga. The Lettish representatives proposed that representatives of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden be invited to attend the renewed discussions.

COAL SITUATION IN ANTWERP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—The "Libre Belgique" declares that according to wires received from Antwerp the coal shortage there is such that all the public buildings are threatening to close for lack of fuel.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN BASEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BASEL, Switzerland (Monday)—Committees have been established at Basel, representing German Independent Socialists, who have come to discuss the reconstitution of the Socialist International.

EGYPT'S PASSPORT REGULATIONS

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—Field Marshal Viscount E. H. H. Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, has announced by proclamation that new passport regulations designed to bar out undesirable will go into effect February 1.

CONTEST EXPECTED ON MILITARY PLAN

Senate Committee Reports Out Compulsory Training Bill, and Division Will Come on the Compulsory Service Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 9 to 5, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported out yesterday the Army Reorganization Bill embodying the program for compulsory military training. In essentials the bill submitted to the Senate conforms to the measure drawn up by a sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee after several months of work.

The measure provides for the compulsory training of all men, between the ages of 18 and 21, inclusive. The period of training is fixed at four months in the first year and for two periods of two weeks each during the following five years.

Under the reorganized army scheme as embodied in the bill, the strength of the regular establishment is fixed at 15,000 officers and 280,000 men, this number to include the entire regular army at home and in the insular possessions. On the basis of the military training scheme, there will be a reserve citizen army, which shall, however, be subject to service only on call of Congress.

Training Provisions

The third arm of the military establishment will consist of the national guard, which is to continue practically along the old lines. The bill provides for an officer training establishment to meet the needs of the regular army as well as the trained citizen force. Each unit in the citizen army must meet for training each year, and each trained man shall belong to the reserve for a period of five years after his initial training. In course of these five years he must take at least two periods of two weeks' training.

Training may be taken either with the regular army or with the national guard, but the provision is made that the alternative to train with the national guard will depend on the efficiency of such training as shown by practical experience.

The provision of the original bill which made Gen. John J. Pershing chief of staff during his active service was eliminated at the request of the Secretary of War, who contended that such a proviso might interfere with the free exercise of his powers by the President as commander-in-chief under the Constitution.

Provision is made for compensation to dependents of men compelled to train between the ages of 18 and 21. This compensation does not carry the allotment which was given to the dependents of service men during the war emergency.

General Staff Departure

A feature of the Army Reorganization Bill is the care taken to prescribe the duties and functions of the general staff, a departure largely due to the charges that the entire army reorganization was manipulated by a narrow coterie. The new bill aims to make the different bureaus largely responsible for their own particular share of army management, and to that extent removes them from the absolute control of the general staff. The office of Undersecretary of War is created, this official to be primarily responsible for the business and industrial end of the organization.

Although the bill specifically declares that there can be no compulsory "military service" in time of peace as distinct from "military training," the opponents of the bill in both Houses profess that in practical effect this is a distinction without a difference.

There is a large body of opinion both in the Senate and the House which is opposed to compulsory military training, whether or not compulsory military service is coupled with the basic proposition. This body is getting well organized and a stubborn contest over the measure is expected. Senators who know the intensity of the antagonism predicted a drawn-out battle, and many believe that the question may ultimately go to the national convention and the presidential campaign. The opponents of the bill will base their fight on the ground that they do not want to "militarize the United States," which is the last thing the scheme will do in the opinion of its protagonists and sponsors.

MAXIM LITVINOFF'S POLICY IN COPENHAGEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The O'Grady-Litvinoff negotiations regarding the exchange of Bolshevik and British prisoners have been interrupted for several days by a commotion made by the latter, regarding the difficulties which arose concerning his hotel accommodation. These have now been settled for the present, but the impression has been created in the British quarters that Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative, endeavored to create an incident, and also that he has reasons for wishing the negotiations to be transferred elsewhere, and particularly to Stockholm.

CAUSES OF THE COAL SITUATION IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The coal shortage has resulted in a conference being held between the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Public Works

and the directors of the large gas, electric and industrial concerns here. An official statement was published after the conference to the effect that 40 per cent more coal is needed than can be produced or imported at the present time, and that vigorous restrictions are to be enforced.

The causes of the present shortage are laid to the fact that Great Britain suddenly stopped her exports in order to build up her stocks and to face a possible railway strike, whilst other factors operated to prevent the German coal from arriving. It appears that the gas companies only possess a two days' supply and the railway stocks are very low.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The first conference of ambassadors is to meet today and will discuss among other subjects Germany's responsibility for the indirect violation of Article 202 of the Peace Treaty.

During the coming weeks the ambassadors' conference will supervise the plebiscite in the Schleswig, Allenstein and Danzig districts, will appoint repatriation committees, and insist on obtaining from Germany gold bonds to cover the first demands of the indemnity.

No definite results are expected before February 15, however, when the Supreme Council will resume its work and will supervise the task of the ambassadors, who will not deal with the Adriatic, the Russian, or the Turkish problems in the interval.

Jugo-Slavs Granted Time Extension

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Supreme Council today granted the Jugo-Slavs an additional period of four days, in which to reply to the allied ultimatum calling for an immediate settlement of the Adriatic problem. The original time limit expired last night.

Armenian Government Recognized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Armenian representatives here, Borghos Nubar Pasha and Avestis and Aharonian, have been informed that the Supreme Council has decided to recognize the government of Armenia, without this recognition prejudicing the question of the settlement of the frontiers of the Armenian State.

MR. MILLERAND VISITS STRASBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Strasbourg correspondent.

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Monday)—Alexander Millerand, the new French Premier, was received here yesterday by the authorities, who expressed unanimous regret that he was compelled to leave Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Millerand answered that he regretted deeply being obliged to do so, but was going to assume a task which he could not refuse. He declared, however, he would in his new functions look back with pleasant memories to the 10 months which he had spent in Strasbourg.

Mr. Millerand then received the prefect of the lower Rhine and some other prominent individuals. Mr. Millerand's answer to Mr. Goutte, the president of the Superior Council of Alsace-Lorraine, was much commented on. In it he declared that his first act as president of the Council was to deposit upon the bureau of the Chamber a law instituting a regional council in Alsace-Lorraine, thus wishing to give Alsace-Lorraine as an example and guide to the rest of France.

TROOPS ATTACKED BY MOB IN TANTA, EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAIRO, Egypt (Thursday)—Recent occurrences at Tanta, 55 miles northwest of Cairo, the most important town on the Nile delta, are described in an official communiqué.

Following inflammatory speeches delivered in the mosque by various individuals, including a Cairo lawyer, the mob attacked a sergeant and lance corporal of the military police with stones, thrown from side streets, neighboring houses and cafés. Both were wounded.

On hearing of this, some troops turned out and fired, mostly in the air, until the military patrols finally cleared the streets. On the following evening a large crowd attacked the Indian troops in the same street, killing a corporal and wounding two soldiers. The troops replied by firing on the crowd, one person being killed and two wounded.

PROGRAMS OF GROUPS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Various groups in the Chamber of Deputies are in a very active state with their programs. The Republicans of the Left have declared that the immediate clearing up of the financial situation is necessary and that an increase of production is the best remedy against the present exchange situation. There is also the demand for the exaction of the full payment of the German debt, for a rapid reconstruction in the liberated regions, for the solution of the transportation difficulties, and for the strict application of the Treaty of Versailles to be insured by the armament of Germany. The putting into effect of the League of Nations as an active organization is also on the programs as it is considered that in its present state the League is without means of enforcing its demands.

H. H. ASQUITH ON WAY TO PAISLEY

Result of Election, for Which Former Premier Is Candidate, Recognized as Sure to Have Great Effect on Future Politics

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Herbert H. Asquith, the former British Premier and Liberal candidate for Paisley, left for Paisley last night, being preceded, accompanied, and followed by a small army of press representatives. Meantime the press has been very busy telling the former Premier what to do and say. Whatever Paisley may think, there is a widespread desire, by no means confined to the Liberal Party, that Mr. Asquith may be returned. This view is shared by many friends of the Coalition, who consider that the presence of a man of Mr. Asquith's outstanding authority, intellectual caliber, and great knowledge of parliamentary strategy would enormously strengthen the ranks of the Opposition and thus improve the work of the Coalition and Parliament at home.

The Unionists at Paisley, however, are determined not to let Mr. Asquith in if they can help it and their candidate describes himself as a Coalition candidate, although he has not yet received the official backing of the Coalition and although the Coalition whips have intimated to the Paisley Unionists that if Mr. Asquith were adopted they were anxious to stand aside.

Labor is confident as usual and its local machinery is in much better working condition than either the Liberal or the Unionist machines, but everything depends on which side can rally the enormous number of electors, nearly 40 per cent, who did not trouble to vote in December, 1918.

Although the former Premier humorously described his advance on Paisley as "a dark and difficult adventure" the local Liberals are as confident as Labor. Mr. Asquith is undertaking an enormous program of

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Barney Bernard IN HIS HONOR, ABE POTASH

"Tremendous human interest."—Alan Dale, N. Y. American.

Bijou Theatre

W. 45th Street, New York

Little Theatre 44 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. One of the BIGGEST COMEDY HITS IN TOWN. THE HARVARD PRIZE COMEDY.

Mamma's Affair

By Rachel Barton Butler

BOOTH THEATRE

W. 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:35

MR. LEO DITRICHESTEIN IN THE PURPLE MASK

AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA CO. RUDDIGORE

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, Eves. 8:30. Matinees, Saturday 2:30.

Henry Miller's Theatre, 124 W. 43 Street, Mats. Thursday and Saturday 8:30

F. Jay Comstock & Morris Kent, Present

Henry Miller and Blanche Bates

In Jas. Forbes' New Play

"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR"

THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW!

HAPPY DAYS AT THE HIPPODROME

HAPPY PRICES! See 10 weeks ahead

WM. B. HARRIS JR., Presents

JOHN DRINKWATER'S

Abraham Lincoln

One of the Most Discussed Plays in America

CORT MATINEES, 45TH STREET

LONGACRE 48th W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30

F. Jay Comstock & Morris Kent, Present

ADAM AND EVA

"Will be here until the strawberries come again."—N. Y. Times

A Joyous Comedy Hit of the Year

WEDDING BELLS

with Margaret Lawrence and Wallace Edgington

"KINGS OF THE THEATRE."—Herald

W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

BRIAN BOYD MORGAN BUDDIES

BEST SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE AT REGULAR PRICES

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S

New Comedy

CLARENCE

HUDSON W. 44 St. N. Y. Eves. 8:30

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

SHUBERT Theatre, 44 W. of B'way, New York

Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The MAGIC PURCELL

Julia Dean, Tom McNaughton, Berter Beaumont

Pop. price Mat. To-m'w. \$1.50. Eves. \$2.50 to 75c.

speeches and a great effort is being made to rally the women voters to Liberalism, this phase of the election being in charge of Mr. Asquith's daughter, Lady Bonham Carter. The result of the election will tend to show whether there is a future for Liberalism and is everywhere recognized as certain to have an enormous effect on future national and even international politics.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ELECTION IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Sunday)—

Hungary's first election under universal suffrage and the first election since 1910 in which the great majority of the citizens have voted, is taking place today and tomorrow. The voting progressed up to this evening with entire quiet, although troops are patrolling the streets with machine guns to insure the maintenance of order. The struggle at the ballot-box is between the Christian Socialists and the Peasants Party.

The government has called the National Assembly now being chosen, to meet on February 16.

HEALTH MEASURE PASSED BY SENATE

Appropriation Reduced to \$500,000—Public Health Service Attacked and Senators Doubt Benefit of Medical Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Public Health Service has become a vast bureaucracy and is now seeking to coddle the people and take over the duties which belong to parents, to local communities, and to states," said W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, in opposing the bill introduced last July by Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, and reported by Joseph I. France (R.), Senator from Maryland, for the Public Health and National Quarantine Committee. "The activities of the federal government are never very valuable along public health lines," he added.

The bill was passed by the Senate. As introduced by Senator Harding the bill carried an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to enable the Public Health Service to investigate "influenza and allied diseases" in order to discover their causes and to prevent their spread. This sum was cut down in committee to \$1,000,000, with the additional amendment that any allotment to universities, colleges, or other suitable research institutions should not be limited to one school of medicine.

Appropriation Reduced

The Senate yesterday reduced the amount appropriated to \$500,000. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, endeavored to have this reduced to \$250,000, urging that as the House would act on the regular appropriation within two or three weeks, and if there was any "influenza epidemic" at that time would appropriate ample funds, the \$250,000 would be all that could be needed meanwhile, and if there was no epidemic at that time it would not be needed.

"If you appropriate \$5,000,000," he asserted, "every cent of it will be spent." James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, said that the \$1,000,000 appropriated for the same purpose in 1918 had been spent with no result, that nothing had been stayed through the doctors' efforts, and that he could not see how it could be stayed by sending the doctors to different states. Senator Smoot and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, also emphasized the point that most of the money appropriated seemed to have been used to send doctors about the country, and even to Alaska, with no resulting gain.

Baking Soda as Remedy

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, was of opinion that something had to be done. He did not know that the doctors had or would accomplish anything, but one had to trust some one and as there did not seem to be anything else to be done he favored appropriating the money to give them a chance.

John F. Nugent (D.), Senator from Idaho, had heard that the government doctors had found the "flu" germ, and he thought that in that case it would be only a short time until the disease would be eradicated.

The mountaineers of North Carolina already had found a remedy, Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from that State, informed the Senate. He had been told that it was nothing else than common baking soda. Through use of this bread disease had lost its terror.

Great emphasis was laid upon the necessity of passing the bill at once to meet the present "epidemic," but attention having been called to the fact that it had been introduced months ago, it was concluded that the senators responsible for it must have anticipated the "epidemic."

Kentucky Health Bills

Measures Intended to Enlarge the Powers of the State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FRANKFORT, Kentucky—With the support of the Kentucky State Board of Health, bills have been introduced in both houses of the Kentucky Legislature, now in session, extending the powers of the state health board over the practitioners of "any system of diagnosis or healing now in existence, or which may hereafter be devised." The bills are identical. They would require examinations under the State Board of Health, with issuance of certificates.

In the Senate, the bill went to the Committee on Public Health and Police Power, and in the House to the Kentucky Statutes Committee. A hearing before the joint committee will be held tonight. Provisions of the bill are as follows:

"Section 1. That the State Board of Health shall, upon application of any state association composed of practitioners of any drugless or other system of diagnosis or treating human ailments, defects, or deformities now in existence or which may hereafter be devised, legally chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, from a list of three of its members selected and certified to said board by such associations as persons of good moral character and graduates of a reputable college of such system of practice, appoint an assistant examiner for each school or system to represent it in the examination of its applicants by preparing all questions and grading all papers involving methods or principles of diagnosis and treatment, adjustment, cure or relief of patients, and who may be present at any meeting when such grades are considered, which grades shall be accepted by the board and considered on equal terms with the grades made in anatomy, physiology,

pathology, and such other subjects as the board may deem necessary to test the qualifications of applicants from all schools or systems of practice with safety to the sick and afflicted, and the board shall issue certificates to all applicants who make the grades required by existing law. The board shall have authority to hold separate examinations for the different schools, or systems of practice, or groups of them, as it may deem best, and may, in so far as in its judgment may be consistent with the safety of the sick and afflicted, limit the examination in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and other subjects to special regions or parts of the body, and in its certificate it shall limit the treatment and work of such applicants to the method of practice in which they have been trained and found qualified. All examinations shall be secret, and in all matters as to questions and grades conducted as provided by the law as hereby amended, and of rules and regulations of the board not inconsistent therewith.

"Sec. 4. That any person living in this State or who may hereafter come into this State who practices or attempts to practice any system of diagnosis or healing now in existence, or which may hereafter be devised, without having complied with the provisions of this law, as amended, or who announces to the public a readiness to do so, shall, upon conviction, be subject to all of the penalties provided in Section 2618, Chapter 85, of the Kentucky statutes to which this is an amendment.

"Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect as provided by law and that all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed."

CHICAGO OPERA BEGINS ITS NEW YORK SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Presenting Montezzi's "The Love of Three Kings," with Miss Mary Garden, Edward Johnson, Georges Baklanoff, and Virgilio Lazari as the principal singers, and with Gino Marinuzzi as the conductor, the Chicago Opera Company opened its annual season at the Lexington Theater last night. The visiting organization submitted for the approval of the public here two new artists in Mr. Johnson, the tenor, and Mr. Marinuzzi, the conductor, both of whom distinguished themselves. Mr. Johnson singing the part of Ayril in a voice of extraordinary sweetness, warmth, and power, and Mr. Marinuzzi directing the music with great flexibility of rhythm and delicacy of shading. Miss Garden, with her majestic poses and her expressive vocal art, interpreted the character of Siora strikingly and persuasively, finding the full possibilities of a heroine who may be called the Italian equivalent of Méliandre.

The bill for the opening night had been changed from the original announcement, but a large audience attended and gave enthusiastic welcome to the company.

I. W. W. ARE DENIED CHANGE OF VENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ABERDEEN, Washington—The trial of 11 men charged with the murder of four former service men during the progress of an American Legion parade at Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day, was started yesterday in the Superior Court at Montesa, Grays Harbor County, before Judge John Wilson of Tacoma.

George F. Vanderveer, attorney for the accused men, presented a new motion for a second change of venue, and for a separate trial for Loren Roberts. Both motions were denied, and selection of a jury was ordered begun. Then talesmen were examined and two jurors tentatively picked. The defense intimates that the trial will last eight weeks, while the prosecution hopes to finish the case in four weeks.

DEMANDS MADE BY IOWA FARM BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—At the recent second annual convention of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the appointment of a committee of five to work out a plan of securing information relative to the cost of production of farm products was authorized. The enactment by Congress of the pure fabric law as proposed by the Wool Growers Association was advised.

The federation went on record as being opposed to the government ownership of public utilities. It demanded the return of the railroads to their owners not later than the date fixed by the President, and asked "the creation of tribunals for arbitrating differences between employers and employed, thereby making strikes and lockouts unnecessary."

HARVARD DISCOVERS FIFTH NEW STAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Miss Woods, of the Harvard observatory staff, has discovered another nova, the fifth new star found within five months at the observatory, all in the region of the Milky Way. The position of the latest nova is given as R. A. 16h. 45m. 24s., declination as δ 29deg. 27.8m. It appeared first on plates made in April, 1917, but did not appear on a plate made last June. The magnitudes of the five new stars, in order of their discovery, are 7.2, 7, 7.5, 6.5, and 6.5, showing remarkable uniformity, as well as correspondence in position. All were discovered photographically, but many plates come from the Arequipa station in Peru.

MENACE SEEN IN SILENT PLOTTING

Boston Lawyer Says Possibility of Revolution Will Remain Until Conditions Which Are Complained of Are Remedied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Talk of revolution, even by violence, can more safely be permitted than silent revolutionary plotting, in the opinion of Courtenay Crocker, a Boston lawyer, executive officer of the League to Enforce Peace, and leader of the Old South Meeting House Forum, who spoke last evening at the New England Congress of Forums in the Twentieth Century Club.

"The question of free speech is today becoming a vital issue," he said. "Theodore Roosevelt, who formed his judgment at a time when there was less prejudice, less excitement, and less fear—I believe unjustified fear—believed that we should meet talk of revolution with effective reasons against revolution, and in the meanwhile should meet any acts of revolution with effective acts of suppression. We do not want talk of revolution in this country, because it means that there are people in our midst who are feeling oppressed, but the wish for revolution is a thousand times worse than mere talk of revolution, and the wish for revolution and the danger of a great rift between Labor and Capital, which, if widened much further, would make production impossible. The League of Nations would be a forum for nations; there was a similar need for the forum in industry, but the initiative should come from the workers or they would suspect it. Mr. Crocker also brought out the desirability of interesting young people in the forum, a thought developed by Mrs. L. B. Pulifer of Concord, Massachusetts, who told of the success of a high school forum by which high school pupils had become interested in world affairs.

George Grover Mills asked that the work of the forum be made timely; the steel strike and the coal strike should have been discussed when they arose, and now amnesty for political prisoners was a subject of great importance.

Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, of Tufts College, said that he agreed with Mr. Coleman as to the sinister power of the disintegrating process. There was a great rift between Labor and Capital, which, if widened much further, would make production impossible. The League of Nations would be a forum for nations; there was a similar need for the forum in industry, but the initiative should come from the workers or they would suspect it.

NEIGHBORLINESS IS AIM OF MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A joint program for the establishment of old-fashioned neighborliness and cooperative endeavor in New York has been announced by the Community Councils of Greater New York and the National Social Unit Organization, which have merged into one body. This provides for the formation of a group of experts representing business, labor, social work, statistics, etc., to advise local councils and formulate plans. Local councils will retain self-government with representation in a central city parliament. A training school for organizers is to be started and one, or perhaps three, districts selected for intensive experimentation, model councils to be formed in each.

Among the problems to be attacked by the councils are the making of social service more efficient, stimulation of discussion of important local and national questions, and the high cost of living. Officials of the two organizations state that a sound program of community organization is the need of the hour, that through it national unity can be secured, and that it represents real Americanism in that it binds all people together regardless of race, religion, and political affiliations.

PRESIDENT TO NAME CABINET MEMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will send the nomination of a new Cabinet officer to the Senate today to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Glass was appointed United States Senator from Virginia before the holidays, but remained in office at the request of the President and for the purpose of participating in the second Pan-American Financial Conference, which met in Washington last week.

GERMAN COMMENT ON DUTCH REPLY

Press Hails What It Terms the "Manly Attitude" of Holland on the Extradition Question

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The Pan-German press joyfully hails what it characterizes as the "manly attitude" of Holland on the question of the extradition of the former Emperor William II. The bourgeois journals and those of the radical and majority Socialist persuasion also express satisfaction with the Dutch Government's note. The "Lokal Anzeiger" says the document is certain of a place of honor in the national history of Holland, while the "Taegliche Rundschau" terms it a dignified state paper carrying a just decision, and entirely in accord with what the German Nation expected of the Dutch Government.

The attitude of Holland, says the "Vossische Zeitung," meets the expectations of every one, "acquainted with the traditions of this manly Nation." The majority Socialist "Vorwärts" says: "Holland does not bow to the victors' orders. Her refusal is courageous, firm, and definite. The entente rulers have means enough to coerce this small and upright democratic Nation. The only question is whether they dare use them."

Dutch Comment on Government's Reply

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—The Dutch newspapers generally express themselves this afternoon as heartily approving both the refusal of the government to surrender the former Emperor and the tone of the Dutch note. The "Nieuwe Courant" terms the note dignified and strong without tending to irritate. The newspaper declares that Holland has greatly strengthened its position by stating the simple facts with regard to national honor instead of resorting to quibbling on judicial issues. "The government is right," the paper says. "Any other method would be weakening to the strong Dutch standpoint."

The "Rotterdamse Courant" in its comment says: "The Netherlands in refusing to assist in the 'show of London' has done not only a good thing for the Dutch name in its territory, but also for the conquering powers."

The newspaper adds its opinion that the Dutch decision will relieve the powers of a very annoying case, and it thinks that while the refusal may be accepted externally with indifference it will be received inwardly with gratitude.

French Comment on Dutch Note

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Although already discounted, the refusal of Holland to surrender the former Emperor, William II, of Germany, to the Allies has been given a mixed reception by the newspapers here. Writing in the "Echo de Paris," "Pertinax" says he regards the punishment of Count Hohenzollern as a question of sentiment.

"All things considered," he continues, "the only thing remaining for us to do is to come to an understanding with Holland on the conditions surrounding the internment of the former Emperor, in which some provision for allied surveillance might be made. Undoubtedly, if William, to relieve Holland of embarrassment, decided to cross into Germany, the question would change, but we are not there yet."

The Journal says that the affair has become a purely political one and it is for the allied governments to examine the Dutch answer and decide upon the next course to take.

Gustave Hervé, editor of the "Victoire," thinks, on the whole it would be better "for the Kaiser to stop where he is."

The "Petit Parisien" goes to the other extreme, saying, "The right of asylum is only entitled to respect if the person sheltered is himself worthy of respect, and such is not the case here. Honor cannot be involved if it favors one who has forfeited honor. Holland, sheltering behind legal technicalities, avoids the question of guilt, which is no longer in doubt throughout the world."

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MINERS STRIKE AS PROTEST TO LAW

Walkout in Kansas Follows the Creation and Organization of State Industrial Court, Designed to Insure Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Four hundred coal miners in southern Kansas yesterday went on a protest strike against the new Industrial Court Law. Gov. Henry J. Allen at once directed the Attorney-General and the county attorney of Shawnee County to proceed against the individual miners and their leaders under the two criminal sections of the new law. Warrants are now being prepared for the arrest of every miner on the charge of conspiracy to hinder, delay, and prevent the efficient and continuous operation of an essential industry.

The miners have brought the issue of the new law directly up to Kansas, said Governor Allen. "By striking, they have made themselves outlaws," he declared. "We are up to the point where the sovereignty of the State of Kansas is in question. We must determine, right now, whether or not the unions are bigger than the State. There is no middle ground. It is regrettable that the miners decided not to give the new law a fair chance. Since they have made the issue, we are ready to meet it, and every power of the State will be called into activity to determine the sovereignty of Kansas."

Industrial Court Formed

Tribunal Created by New Kansas Law Is Regularly Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas court of industrial relations, said to be the only court of the kind in this country or any other country, is ready for business. W. L. Huggins of Emporia was named by Governor Allen as chairman.

The word court is really a misnomer, for the organization is purely an administrative body, and has no judicial powers. It was named a court because no other word seemed to just fit it, such as board of commission.

When Governor Allen hit upon the idea that Kansas needed a court of industrial relations, he worked out the plan which he thought should be incorporated in the law. Then he sent for Mr. Huggins and directed him to work out the details. Mr. Huggins did this job so well that he received special commendation from the Legislature. He is a lawyer, a native of Ohio. He has been practicing law at Emporia for many years, and the first political position he ever held was as a member of the Kansas Utilities Commission.

Clyde M. Reed of Parsons, second member of the court, is a newspaper man. He is the owner and editor of the Parsons Sun. Formerly he was in the railway mail service, and was superintendent of that service at St. Paul, Minnesota; Cincinnati, Ohio; Omaha, Nebraska, and Cleveland, Ohio, and also was in charge of the pay division of the post office transportation bureau in Washington, District of Columbia, for two years.

George N. Wark, the third member of the court, is a native Kansas. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas Law School. When the war broke out he organized a company at his home in Caney and went to France as a captain with a machine gun company in the thirty-fifth division. He was

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cited after the Argonne drive for coolness, bravery, and leadership. The first industrial controversy the court was expected to undertake was the recent bituminous coal strike. Under the settlement of the strike, the miners were to return to work for at least 60 days, and until a government commission was named and had made its investigations. The Kansas court is planning to start an independent investigation of its own as soon as the plans can be worked out.

Lynn Appeals to Mr. Gompers

LYNN, Massachusetts—The Chamber of Commerce sent a telegram to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor yesterday, asking him to propose what move the chamber should next make toward obtaining arbitration of the strike of electrical workers here. The message told of efforts already made to have the wage scale dispute referred to the state Board of Arbitration, and said the men had refused to adopt the plan.

Strike Results From Strike NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Six hundred weavers walked out at the Nashawena Mill yesterday, claiming that the absence of loom fixers, due to a strike, had shortened their production and resulted in a considerable reduction in their pay. The loom fixers struck three weeks ago on the ground that their efforts to organize non-union workers were being hampered by the management.

FINES OF \$1000 ON PROFITEERING CHARGE

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Samuel F. Flansbaum, George M. Goldsmith and A. M. Collins, all of Boston, officers of the F. G. Collins Shoe Company of Providence, were each fined \$1000 on charges of profiteering, after they had pleaded nolo contendere in the United States Court yesterday. It was alleged that they instructed the salesmen in their store to obtain as much more than the actual sale price on shoes as they possibly could get, and that in pursuance of this order one salesman made as high as \$37.15 in commissions in one week on shoes that were sold above the actual sale price.

ILLINOIS LABOR HEAD NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—John H. Walker has been elected president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor again. He was not a candidate a year ago, when he stood unsuccessfully for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America. Duncan McDonald, whom he succeeds, is chairman of the Labor Party of the United States.

NAVAL SECRETARY DEFENDS AWARDS

Mr. Daniels to Appear Before the Senate Sub-Committee—Medals for Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An answer to criticisms by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, and others, of awards of decorations to United States naval officers and men, will be made on Thursday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, before the sub-committee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee which has been investigating the awards. The testimony of Secretary Daniels may occupy the time of the committee for two days.

In a letter sent yesterday to Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine and chairman of the investigating committee, Secretary Daniels explained why he awarded some decorations without the Board of Awards having recommended them. When the report of the board reached him, Secretary Daniels wrote, he noted that out of nearly 500,000 men in the naval service during the war, only about 118 enlisted men had been recommended for the Navy Cross, and none for the Distinguished Service Medal.

"I knew," he continued, "there were reports of brave and heroic action by many enlisted men. I directed a study of these reports be made, and as a result of this partial study recommended that distinguished service medals and navy crosses be awarded to those valorous men of the naval service, and I have since directed that every man should send in reports of any distinguished act of heroism worthy of recognition. Many men whose deeds are yet unreported will be rewarded."

TAX REFORMS IN NEW YORK PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An appeals board to review what it calls the arbitrary rulings of the city "tax department" is urged in the twenty-ninth annual report of the New York Tax Reform Association. It also urges the reform of inequalities between the income tax and the personal property tax, and, since the State has adopted an income tax, it is argued that this should be made a complete substitute for the old personal property tax. The report deals also with the income tax levied upon non-residents who earn their incomes in this State and points out various discriminations against non-residents.

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VISCOUNT UCHIDA ON KIAOCHOW ISSUE

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiterates Determination to Return Territory and Work the Railway Jointly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Japan's intentions with respect to Shantung and financial assistance to China and the Siberian situation were the principal topics in the speech delivered before the Japanese Imperial Diet last week by Viscount Uchida, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the text of which was made public by the Japanese Embassy in Washington, as follows:

"It is a source of profound gratification that the world war, which extended over five years, has come to an end, and the peace of the world has at length been restored. Whether the Peace Treaty shall prove a success or a failure depends altogether upon the spirit and the manner of its operation. Japan has on no occasion failed to carry out her international engagements, and she will be one of those states which will strictly carry out every term of the Treaty. It is my ardent hope that in full appreciation of His Majesty's wishes as expressed in the recent Imperial rescript, the whole nation, abiding by principles of universal justice and following the path of humanity, will now put forth their best endeavors, both moral and material, toward the advancement of national resources, with a view to making whatever contribution they can to the progress of the world, and that they will at the same time fully discharge the obligations which they owe to other nations.

Russian and Chinese Questions

"As regards questions of the day, those pertaining to China and Russia occupy the foremost place. They are two great questions of the world and of vital interest to our country.

"Japan entered into the great war in August, 1914, in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Following upon the declaration of war against Germany, Kiaochow was captured, and the base of German influence in the Orient was destroyed. As to the final disposition of Kiaochow, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, the statement made last year by our delegates to the Peace Conference, and the repeated announcements made by myself amply testify to the fact that this country has from the outset been determined to restore it to China. The so-called Shantung question comprises in the main questions pertaining to the leased territory of Kiaochow and the Shantung Railway. The one is to be restored to China, while the other is to be worked under joint enterprise of both countries, in accordance with the terms of the Sino-Japanese agreement of 1915. It is a matter for regret that there are some foreign critics who remain under the erroneous impression that the whole Province of Shantung is the subject of the so-called Shantung question. I am happy to assure you that the determination of the Japanese Government to abide by their pledged word to restore the leased territory to China and to work the railway as a joint enterprise of the two countries has never been shaken.

German Rights Transferred

"With the coming into force of the Peace Treaty, the former German rights in the leased territory and the railway have been completely transferred to our possession. The government are now taking the necessary steps to translate their off-declared determination into an actual fact. The anti-Japanese movement commenced in China in connection with the negotiations in Paris concerning the Shantung question has not yet subsided. The government have from time to time given instructions to the Minister in Peking and consuls at various places to discuss the matter with the central government and the local authorities, respectively, with a view to the suppression of this unwelcome development, and of late further representations have been made to the Peking Government. The Chinese Government have given us the assurance that they will take all possible measures looking to the control of the movement, and, as it is believed they are using their best endeavors to give effect to their assurance, the Japanese Government are now vigilantly watching the result of the steps taken by them. I feel persuaded that the coolness with which our nation has faced this anti-Japanese movement and the patience with which our people are waiting for the Chinese people to reflect will be certain to have commended itself to the general approbation of the world. Again, in spite of the persecution to which our countrymen are subjected at the hands of the Chinese, and in spite also of the boycotting of Japanese goods in China, we do not shut our eyes to China's difficulties as she faces them today in consequence of the distressing conditions of her finances, which, if left alone, might threaten the existence of her government.

Chinese Financial Situation

"Accordingly, the Japanese Government, while strictly adhering to their already announced policy, withholding any such loans as are calculated in their opinion to foment conflict between north and south, would be ready to render financial assistance to China when indispensable for the maintenance of her government in conjunction with the other interested powers, with a view to meeting her immediate requirements. The Japanese Government tendered an advice in December, 1918, in concert with Great Britain, France, America, and

Italy, to the leaders of the contending factions to put an end to their conflict, and a similar advice was repeated in June last, yet the desired peace is not within sight, for the profound regret of the Japanese Government and the powers concerned. Our country stands in very close relations to China from a geographical, historical, political, and economic point of view. It is contrary to our desires that a civil strife should be protracted in China for years. It was really in the hope of facilitating reconciliation between the north and south that we have taken so much pains in the control of loans as well as in the restriction of the export of arms to China, all of which meant no small sacrifice on the part of our people, and whenever a suitable opportunity may present itself in future the Japanese Government are ready to put forth their best efforts in consultation with others concerned for the speedy restoration of peace between north and south. In short, we are most solicitous to see an early completion of the great work of the pacification of China.

Serious Situation in Russia

"The Russian question is a matter of great moment to Japan. With the advance of the Bolshevik forces, a very serious situation has developed in Russia. At one time it appeared as if the government of both south and north Russia and other forces in the Far East had been brought together under the leadership of the Kolchak government at Omsk, with a fair prospect of the restoration of a united Russia. Of late, anti-Bolshevik forces in European Russia are on the wane, while both Great Britain and France appear to have come to the decision to render no further assistance to Russia. In Siberia, with the defeat of the Kolchak army, the Omsk government were obliged to transfer their seat to Irkutsk. There again, the whole town now seems to have been given over to confusion and disquietude. The Kolchak government have, to all appearances, lost the power of controlling the situation. The Japanese Government have consistently stood for the policy of international concord in Siberia, and particularly they have taken great pains to act in complete accord with America. Accordingly they approached the American Government of late with a view to arriving at an understanding with them on the question of sending reinforcements to places where forces of railway guards were more or less depleted. While their reply was being eagerly awaited, the commander-in-chief of the American Army in Vladivostok sent a communication to General Ovi on the 8th instant that, in accordance with instructions from the military authorities in Washington, the American forces would be withdrawn from Siberia. On the following day the American representative declared at the meeting of the special interallied commission that the American Government had come to the decision to cease their participation in the supervision of the operation of railways in Siberia, and charged their representatives to withdraw from the board of the committee.

American Regrets Conveyed

"Subsequently, on the 12th instant, a formal reply to our overture was received, and it was explained that it was by mistake that the American commander's communication to his Japanese colleague at Vladivostok as above alluded to was made before the reply of the American Government was sent to the Japanese Government. For this reason the American authorities, expressed their sincere regret. The above is the substance of the communications that have passed between ourselves and America on this subject.

"The need for sending our reinforcements to our railway guards having been intensified by the exigencies of the situation in Siberia, the Japanese Government have taken the step of dispatching about half a division for that purpose. At any rate the present plight of Russia is a matter of grave concern not only to Russia herself, but also to all those interested in the general peace of the world. The Japanese Government are extremely anxious to see a speedy establishment of a stable government in Russia, and an achievement of her complete resuscitation. I permit myself to give utterance to my earnest hope that the day may not be far off when we may be able to see the final settlement of all the troubles in each of these neighboring countries, as well as the complete restoration of peace throughout the world. The Japanese Government, always anxious as they are for the consummation of a universal peace and the furtherance of international cooperation, are determined that right and justice shall be their guiding principle in their dealings with other nations. This is amply testified by the line of conduct pursued by our country at the Paris conference and by our policy in China and Russia. With the establishment of the League of Nations, the position of our country in the family of nations has gained in importance, while relations with other countries have grown in intimacy, and opportunities for making our contributions to the promotion of the general welfare of all the inhabitants of the globe have become far more numerous. At such a momentous time as this, the Japanese Government are happy to believe that with your support they will be enabled to secure the fulfillment of the mission of the Empire."

HIGHER TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—Higher salaries for the public school-teachers of Atlanta will be made possible as a result of a vote of 1 per cent authorized by tax of the City Council. This extraordinary tax will yield about \$800,000, and will provide increases of \$30 monthly for grammar school-teachers, \$20 monthly for high school-teachers, \$10 monthly for teachers in Negro schools, and for janitors.

ADVANTAGES OF NAVY TRAINING

Opportunity Given for Distinguished Career—Man Fitted for Civilian Life When He Leaves Service on the Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Not only has a man a chance to go ahead in the United States Navy if such a career appeals to him, but when he goes out of service he is much better fitted for civilian life than he would have been without the navy training, according to Capt. O. P. Jackson, in charge of a New York recruiting bureau.

"The navy is the one place where the job seeks the man; in most places the man has to seek the job," said Captain Jackson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "All that he has to do to get ahead is to show indications of progress; when he goes out with his honorable discharge he has had discipline, has learned to obey orders, he knows how to act quickly, and he has acquired other qualities which will help him go ahead in civilian life. There are many advantages now in the service for young men. They have great opportunities for travel, because the navy at this particular time is in almost every part of the globe and will continue to be so for a long period, I believe.

Trade Schools

"Then, too, there are a number of trade schools in the service which are kept up to the highest state of efficiency possible in order to try to give every one of these men a chance to learn a trade, so that when he gets out he will have that as an asset, as well as a respect for what he has learned in the navy. Just now we are trying to develop a system of education with regular classes aboard ship for men who wish to attend, to take the place of the correspondence school which the navy has maintained.

"More and more opportunities for enlisted men to try to enter Annapolis are being opened up, and a warrant officer may now, by passing an examination, become an ensign without going to Annapolis at all. In fact, there are many in the service now who never went there but have attained a rank as high as commander."

Commendation by Employed

Captain Jackson said that as demobilization was practically complete now, the navy was short many thousands of its complement of 140,000 men, and that it was desired to get intelligent, wide-awake Americans to enter the service.

Reverting to the opportunities open to them after training received in the service, Captain Jackson spoke of an investigation made by the United States Navy Recruiting Bureau here, which asked an expression of opinion from practically every large employer of labor in the country regarding the effects of navy training on men returning to civil life. The consensus of opinion was an emphatic commendation of the navy training. Different employers spoke of the discipline, loyalty, courtesy, the high sense of honor, and the cooperation manifested by the men which they considered necessary for advancement in industrial life.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE EXCLUSION IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The legislative committee of the American Fruit & Vegetable Shippers Association announced in its report submitted to the annual convention of the organization held here recently that the association will urge that fruits and vegetables be excluded from the controlling provisions of the various cold storage regulation bills now in Congress.

The following reasons for this action are given in the report:

"First, their inherent nature regulates the period of their successful

storage; they cannot be adulterated and there is no concealed condition due to chemical reaction under storage that tends to make their consumption dangerous; and, second, the work and consequent expense devolving on the Department of Agriculture can well be dispensed with and this will perhaps help to reduce the high cost of taxation."

COST OF GUARDING THE MEXICAN BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Albert B. Fall, (R.), Senator from New Mexico, revealed at the last session of the Senate sub-committee investigating Mexican affairs here that it had cost the United States Government \$1,500,000,000 since 1919 to preserve order on the border. He also read telegrams purporting to show that General Carranza, the Governor of Coahuila, had in 1913 an upstanding with the dictator, Huerta, which was broken off when Huerta demanded of Carranza an accounting for 50,000 pesos of government funds.

The alleged facts were brought out by the Senator in the examination of James W. Sullivan, who said he had been a property owner in Mexico for 20 years.

Hearings of the committee will be resumed on Thursday at El Paso.

Mexicans Showing Better Feeling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The strong feeling of class distinction, which has always been a paramount factor in Mexican life, is fast being pushed into the background, and the poorer classes are gradually coming to demand better living conditions, according to E. L. Shackelford, an El Paso business man, who has just returned from a Mexican refugio with Americans who have been gradually dissipating the feeling in Mexico against the United States. Very little anti-American feeling is now to be found in many cities and towns of Mexico, Mr. Shackelford said, and he named Saltillo, Monterrey, Guadalajara, Zacatecas, and Torreon as cities in which this was found to be true.

Mr. Shackelford, who has been well informed on conditions in Mexico for many years, having visited that country at regular intervals and toured all parts of it, said the contact of Mexican refugees with Americans had tended gradually to dissipate the feeling in Mexico against the United States. Very little anti-American feeling is now to be found in many cities and towns of Mexico, Mr. Shackelford said, and he named Saltillo, Monterrey, Guadalajara, Zacatecas, and Torreon as cities in which this was found to be true.

GOVERNMENT LABOR COUNCILS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Cooperation of government officials and government employees in councils established by law that would secure to employees an adequate voice and influence in fixing their scale of compensation and conditions of labor, is urged by the National Civil Service Reform League in a recommendation to the Industrial Conference in Washington.

The league believes that the wrongs now suffered by public employees in relation to salaries and working conditions call imperatively for reform, but adds its opinion that their organization in affiliation with industrial trades unions involves grave dangers to the State, including possible strikes and confusion of political and industrial questions.

AWARD TO GARMENT WORKERS

NEW YORK, New York—A wage increase of 15 per cent was awarded yesterday to garment workers by a commission appointed by Gov. A. E. Smith to adjust labor troubles which have hampered the industry in this city during the last year. The commission makes as a condition of its award that it shall not cause the prices of clothing to be increased, but shall be met by economy on the part of the manufacturers and increased production by the workers.

PEAK OF REACTION SEEN BY LIBERALS

Socialist Assemblymen's Suspension, Sedition Bills, and Raids on Radicals Lead to Plea for Removal of Causes of Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Action of the Assembly in Albany in suspending its Socialist members, raids on radicals conducted by the Department of Justice, and the anti-sedition bills introduced in Congress have aroused liberals here to protest that the peak of what they call the reaction that followed the war has been reached, and that the only certain way to avoid trouble is to seek for the causes of unrest and remove them by reforms.

Allen McCurdy, executive secretary of the Committee of Forty-Eight, discussed the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"Both the anti-sedition bills in Washington are direct violations of the Constitution of the United States, which forbids making any law which abridges the right of free speech. Both bills are essentially despotic. As usual in despotic measures, they are advanced under the plea of preserving law and order.

"No sane American believes there is any necessity for such repressive measures as the Sterling and Graham bills. The American people do not need to be protected against propaganda of any kind. We are hard-headed, and the idea that this nation of 110,000,000 people is in danger of being inflamed by the ravings of vehement men using vivid words is an insult to our people.

"A prominent Senator, privately protesting against the inquiry of these bills, exclaimed: 'As the result of the intensive activities of the Department of Justice, aided and abetted by innumerable private agencies in the hunt for Reds, there have been apprehended about 5000 men and women. Why, there are small states in the Union where over 1000 men have been armed to the teeth, and yet we never had a revolution.'

"Many people are beginning to suspect that one of the most immediate reforms needed in the United States is the public ownership of the Department of Justice. Fortunately these legal and illegal man-hunts are becoming ridiculous, and will soon fall of their own weight. This is no time and this is no country for force to wage war against opinion. America will not stand the reorganization of the Society of the Evening Angels which after the Napoleonic wars made the lives of thinking men and women intolerable by their mad hunt for liberals in Spain. The attempt to suppress agitation has been proven in human experience to be the one sure way to create revolution.

Revolution Avoided by Reforms

"The certain way to avoid revolution is to adopt reforms. Agitation, as Sir Charles James Napier declared, is the result of unjust treatment. It is the cry of men and women who are hurt. When a baby cries, an intelligent mother does not send for the policeman, but discovers what is the cause for the crying. Unfortunately our law makers in Albany are not intelligent. They do not seem to realize that the American people have never located sovereignty in legislative bodies. Speaker Sweet, in declaring that the minority Socialists belong to a party whose platform is inimical to the best interests of the State, unconsciously reveals that he holds the Prussian theory of the state. But under our theory of government the individual does not exist for the benefit of the Legislature of New York. On the contrary, the Legislature of this or any other state exists solely as the servant of the desires and the convictions of the people. To say that duly elected representatives of the people can be inimical to the best interests of the State denies the right of the people themselves to control or modify the decisions of their representatives. This is a flat denial of the whole theory of representative gov-

CUSTOMS FORCE BEING DEPLETED

Inadequate Salaries Driving Officials to More Lucrative Work. According to Investigators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Exports and imports at this port have been much delayed, and the customs service has been much diminished in efficiency of late, according to a report made by a committee of the Merchants Association of New York, which recommends as a remedy that the pay of customs officials be increased.

The law which fixes the present pay, the committee found, is in general based upon the standard wage of 30 years ago. Examiners of merchandise in the appraisers' stores, whose duties are said to correspond to those of foreign buyers in business houses, receive not more than \$3500 a year, and some receive as little as \$1900, the committee reports. Each examiner requires from two to five openers and packers to assist him; their pay must not exceed \$3 a day. "Laborers," whose duty is trucking and cleaning, are paid up to \$840 a year.

"As showing the actual value of the services of these men in business houses, your committee has been informed that men who left the service during the past three or four years with salaries of from \$2000 to \$3500 are now being paid from \$7000 to \$20,000 a year," the report reads. "An examiner whose resignation has recently been received leaves a salary of \$2700 to accept one in outside business of \$8000."

Customs inspectors, it is said, receive \$5 a day for 10 hours' work, with nothing for overtime or meals, yet they may work as long hours as the laborers of a steamship company who recently, for one day's work with overtime, received \$15.20.

Resignations of customs officials average one daily, the committee found, and vacant positions cannot be filled because persons eligible will not accept the salaries. The number of examiners has been reduced from 136 to 95 since 1914, the number of openers and packers from 217 to 150, and the number of laborers from 194 to 101, though imports have increased 50 per cent and exports nearly 400 per cent.

TEACHERS' UNIONS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Board of Education of San Francisco has unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that membership in teachers' unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor is "violative of the duty of teachers as agents of the government."

Strawbridge & Clothier's FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

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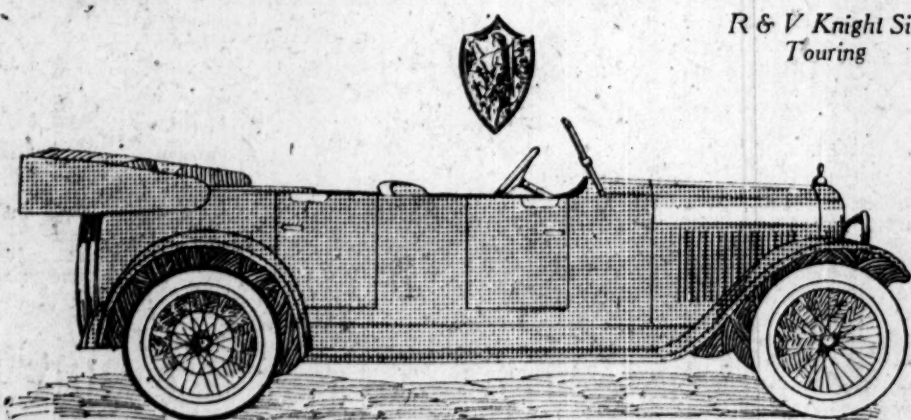
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HOW JAPANESE GOVERN COLONIES

Korea's Rights to Independence Forfeited, It Is Said, When Country Is Treated as Shut-out by Its Neighbors

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on January 26.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Continuing his lecture on Japanese colonization, Dr. Inazo, professor of the University of Kyoto said: "In its rather short history, Formosa has been under Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and Chinese rule. With such changes of masters there is little patriotism among the people, who nevertheless are intelligent, hard-working and law-abiding. We do not hear of self-determination there. But it is quite otherwise with Korea."

"Korea was once a powerful and advanced nation from whom Japan learned most of her ancient arts and crafts. The Korean Peninsula, jutting out into the Sea of Japan was like a phial from which was poured milk and honey into the mouth of Japan. But as to Korea's political independence in the past, there are grave doubts how much she had ever enjoyed it. For centuries she was virtually under the suzerainty of China, paying tribute to Peking and receiving Chinese envoys as messengers from her overlord. After a war in the sixteenth century we claimed Korea as our province. And later in the nineteenth century Russia was bent upon absorbing the kingdom and was on the fair way to success."

Safety of Japan

"As long as Korea remains a really independent country, strong and well governed, it may well be a buffer state, but when it is now under China and now under Russia, there can be no security for peace in the Far East nor safety for Japan. We can easily change the geographical metaphor and liken the peninsula to a sword blade aimed at the heart of Japan. Suppose Belgium were a weak and vacillating country, to fall at any moment under the sway of Germany, what guarantee is there for the peace of Europe and the security of Great Britain? I wish Korea had been as strong and well ordered as Belgium, for in that case there would have been no need of three powers (China, Russia, and Japan) preying upon her, nor any necessity on the part of Japan to annex her. Here again it was as a condition of self-preservation that Korea was taken under our rule."

"I am not a believer in the 'Will to Power' or in the doctrine of the divine 'Right of Might,' but I do not believe it is the right of every people to do as they will, regardless of consequences to their neighbors. A nation that cannot keep order as a little right to absolute independence as a nation has to conquer another. As a matter of fact, the old Korean Kingdom had forfeited its right to independence when it was treated as a shuttlecock between China, Russia, and Japan. Lord Curzon wrote some years ago:

Continents of Contrasts

"The spectacle of a country boasting a separate, if not an independent, national existence for centuries, and yet devoid of all external symptoms of strength, inhabited by a people of physical vigor, but moral inertness, well endowed with resources, yet crippled for want of funds—such a spectacle is one to which I know no counterpart even in Asia, the continent of contrasts."

"As another English statesman has said, what India and Egypt want is a self-government and not a good government, and though I believe that self-government is a sure means to good government, there is a proper time to begin it and that depends upon the political maturity of the people who ask for it. As long as they resort to assassination, to terrorism, to appeals to third parties, to calumnies, childish method of playing at governments on foreign soil—well, English people have had enough experience with this kind of demonstration!

Koreans Are Capable People
"I think the Koreans are a capable people, who can be trained to a large measure of self-government for which the present is a period of tutelage. Let them study what we are doing in Korea, and this I say not to justify the many mistakes committed by our military government, nor boast of some of our achievements, but in all humility, though with a firm conviction that Japan is a steward on whom devolves the gigantic task of the uplifting of the Far East, I cannot think that young Korea is yet capable of governing itself. Let them study, I say, what we are doing."

"Mining, fishery, and manufacture have advanced greatly in Korea. The bald mountains have been covered by young trees. Trade has increased by leaps and bounds, foreign trade increasing from 60,000,000 to 108,000,000 yen. Rail-mileage has nearly doubled. The peninsula government can now support itself without subsidies from the central exchequer."

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Schools, hospitals, and savings banks are being built in all the larger towns and villages. The school attendance has more than doubled in 1910-15. And let me state here with all emphasis that there is perfect religious liberty. A strange rumor is now and then started, by misguided missionaries or by malicious Koreans that there is a Christian persecution by the heathen government of Japan. May I add that the chief judge in Korea—a Japanese—is one of the most earnest Christians; a director of a department is another, and the former Director of Education is another, not to cite other instances I am not personally acquainted with.

Story of the Bombed Church

"Last summer we read in the papers that a church was bombed by Japanese gendarmes. That sounds bad enough. As far as I understand, this was done, not because it was a church, nor because good Christian people gathered there for worship, but because a dozen instigators of insurrection hid themselves under its roof. When a building is used not for a religious purpose, but for harboring law breakers, it forfeits its sanctity."

"On questions like these it is exceedingly difficult to be absolutely impartial and fair. Distortion of facts by interested and hostile parties is only human and too frequent. I can well imagine, however, that Japanese authorities, or more probably, the lower officials, civil and military, may exercise their functions awkwardly, to say the least, and sometimes too zealously. When a colonial administration as experienced as the British commits errors in Egypt or in India, it is not to be wondered at that novices like us are not free of them."

Better Understanding Needed

"What is vital in any colonial scheme seems to me to be the right answer to this question: Do we govern an unwilling people for their sake or for our own? As to the general unwillingness of any colony—not excluding India, Egypt, the Philippines, Indo-China, and other countries to be governed by a power alien to it, there is little doubt. A colonial government has received no consent of the governed. Nor is there much reason to believe that a colonial power, white or brown, bears the burden at a sacrifice, simply to better the lot of the people placed in its charge."

"The history of colonialism is the history of national egotism. But even egotism can attain its end by following the simple law of human intercourse—give and take. Mutual advantage must be the rule, for the old doctrine of colonial pact holds no more. Korea must not be regarded as a mere boundary line or as a field for exploitation, much less as inhabitants as food for powder or as a labor supply. Certainly two races so closely allied as the Korean and the Japanese must come to a better understanding, and such a time will be accelerated more by Japan's approach than by Korea's. To an English student of colonialization it will be highly interesting to watch the development of Korea to a Wales or—to an England."

SYRIANS URGED TO KEEP ORDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Since the departure of the British troops from Damascus, the government has published a proclamation, signed by Emir Zeid, in which he exhorts the population to preserve peace and order, and the government officials to be careful to maintain the public security—reprimanding every act of brigandage or hostility, rendering justice to all classes of the population, and reorganizing and reorganizing the army and police forces.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF GERMAN DEFEAT

German Publicist Considers That "Desperate War of Defense" Was Forced Upon Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BERNE, Switzerland.—Dr. Hugo Ganz, the well-known German publicist, who has been connected for many years with such leading Central European organs as the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the "Neue Freie Presse," and the "Zeit" of Vienna, recently contributed to the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" a noteworthy treatise on "The Meaning of the Defeat" of the Central Powers.

"The question of the responsibility for the war," he wrote in part, "has been again revived by recent publications, and heated argument has been resumed particularly as regards the marginal comments of Wilhelm II upon the posthumous victory of his uncle, Edward VII. After those comments Germany's innocence with regard to the world war, and the confirmation of the fact that a desperate war of defense was forced upon the German people by a world league with greatly superior resources will appear to have been established beyond all doubt to millions of Germans; and the devout among them will be asking Providence how it was that so innocent a victim—whose only fault was that it ran blindly upon the upturned knife—succumbed to the superior force of the aggressor."

Not a Matter of Indifference
"It is not a matter of indifference for Germany, nor for the world, whether or not the idea is allowed to take irradicable root with the great majority of the German Nation that fate has done it bitter wrong, and that this wrong must be rectified at the first opportunity that offers by dint of better political and military preparations."

"If the German people was ruined only by the incapacity of those who were guiding the ship of state at that particular time, it has nothing at all to alter in itself, and has only to provide itself with more capable leaders in order to take its proper place in the world. The future of Europe depends upon whether or not this delusion is destroyed. The German people must become conscious of the meaning of its defeat as seen in the light of world-historical ideas; otherwise this defeat also will be in vain, merely a stage on the road to the abyss."

Defeat Was Necessary

"If there is the desire to come to an agreement regarding the great catastrophe with well-meaning Germans who are patriotic in the right sense, it is possible to admit the honest desire both of their Kaiser and of the Berlin Cabinet of July, 1914, to avoid a world war if it were in any way possible; it is possible to adopt in full the theory of a German war of defense, and yet to prove the defeat of Germany to be not only pragmatically necessary, in consequence of the unequal balance of power, but also 'deserved' in a political-cultural sense, and necessary for human development."

"Deserved, in so far as the German rulers, the most complete exponents of the German animus, neglected the opportunities that were offered for concluding a war originally regarded as one of defense by the majority of the German people. . . . Deserved also because this same animus which made such a peace impossible with its typical representatives, the German military autocrats and the Pan-German professors of history, also prevented the alliance twice offered by England."

and thereby the avoidance of the world war as well; and prevented it not so much out of considerations of Realpolitik, as von Bilow tries to make out after the event, but out of East Elbian aversion to the internal political consequences that such an alliance would have entailed, and to the west European animus, to the democratic idea and its typical representatives—the lawyers, traders, and journalists, or, to use the Pan-German abbreviation, the Jews."

Military Versus Civilians

"The defeat of the Prussian military aristocracy was necessary in the evolutionary historical sense, because the question of the rank and political position of the different types of humanity has been decided in this war. . . . Whether the military type, sprung from the landowning class and ruling by force, or the civilian, intellectual type, ruling by ability, should determine the fate of peoples, the beginning of Europe's industrial development; and because Germany, under the influence of the Bismarckian blood and iron theory, indicated by the successes of its military organization, fascinated by the strutting of its strong men and officers, decided for the domination of the former, suffered and fostered it, it had to come under the wheels of development."

"The salvation of Germany and the peace of Europe depend upon whether the meaning of the defeat of the Central Powers is rightly recognized in power in Germany. This meaning is the overcoming of the military, the undivided sovereignty of the civilian, if we do not call him the civilized man."

NO GRAIN SHORTAGE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—A. I. Kuprin, the Russian author who recently escaped from Soviet Russia, writes as follows regarding the Bolshevik Food Administration: "Certainly there was grain. There was masses of it in the east, in the basins of the Volga, Kama, and Volga, and south and southwest of Moscow. In the provinces of Ufa and Viatska sheaves had been stored unthreshed since 1912."

"When I am told of the poor traffic capacity of our railways I do not believe it. The Moscow-Riazan-Ural Railway entered in its reports 70 special trains for soviet needs per month. Finally, we have seen how energetically and how swiftly the Bolsheviks transported, when necessary, huge armies from one front to another, by rail."

"For a long time an astounding and absurd process has been observable: it was enough for the soviet power to become firmly established in some well-fed town, with plentiful supplies, and within a week all the supplies would vanish without trace, and the population be rationed at a pound of bread a day. True, among the food commissaries, not a few young men, some 19 years old, were to be found who reckoned their possessions at about 500,000 rubles in 'Imperial' notes (soviet banknotes they declined to take)."

MASONIC PROGRESS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Great Advance in British Freemasonry Said to Be Due to Demand for Something to Bind People Closer Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The progress of the Masonic order in all its branches is being well maintained in Scotland. At the last quarterly communication of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, held a short while since, under the presidency of the Earl of Cassillis, first grand principal, eight new charters were sanctioned for the formation of new chapters, three of which are to be held in New South Wales and one in Fiji. Considerable increases were also reported in the receipts of both the general and benevolent funds.

Many provincial grand lodge and chapter meetings are being held at the present time, all of which are reporting considerable increases in membership during the past year. P. Colville Smith, the grand secretary, who is also deputy in charge of the Province of Cornwall in the Craft, Arch, and Mark degrees, presiding at the annual meetings recently, congratulated the Province on the increased interest which was being taken in both the Arch and Mark degrees, the number of candidates for these degrees being larger than in any previous year. He said that during the past year he had himself consecrated more than 30 Arch chapters in London, and a great advance had also been made in the provinces. He thought that perhaps it was that during the war men felt they wanted something to bind them more closely together, and they found that Freemasonry, to a great extent, supplied that want. They also felt that, having taken the three craft degrees, they wished to go further and see if there was not something of greater interest still in the Royal Arch degree."

Progress in Ceylon

Even from far-off Ceylon comes the cry of Masonic progress. A membership of 619 distributed among eight lodges is a very fine record for that far-away district, especially when it is remembered that there are also four lodges under the Irish jurisdiction, with an aggregate membership of 155, and one lodge under the Scottish jurisdiction, with a membership of 58 in the colony. A particularly happy feature is the fact that there are three lodges of instruction all under the English rule. Since 1895 all lodges consecrated in the island have been English lodges."

Frederick Malcolm la Mothe, the present deputy provincial grand master, has been appointed provincial grand master of the Isle of Man, in succession to the Earl of Raglan, who has resigned that position. There are now only four vacancies in provincial and district grand masterhips, namely, Norfolk, Burma, Malta, and Punjab. Viscount Maitland, past grand ward of the United Grand Lodge of England, has been installed provin-

cial grand master of East Lothian and Berwickshire of the Grand Lodge of Scotland's jurisdiction.

Traditions Being Maintained

At the last meeting of the Ermine Lodge, the Earl of Yarrowburgh, provincial grand master of Lincolnshire, who is himself a member of the lodge, had the pleasure of initiating his son, Viscount Worsley, into the "mysteries of Freemasonry." Lincolnshire already possesses a Worsley Lodge, named after a previous holder of the title. In this way Masonic traditions in Great Britain are constantly being maintained."

J. S. Granville Grenfell, the grand director of ceremonies, whose name is almost as well known in the United States of America—at least in the Masonic section—as it is in England, has been elected to the mastership of one of the most important English lodges, the Jubilee Masters, which was one of the entertaining lodges when the deputations from America visited London for the Masonic Peace Celebration in June, 1913. On the night of his election the guest of the evening was Col. R. H. Rolfe, a member of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire."

Taurus Lodge Formed

Another lodge in connection with London's city companies has just been consecrated, appropriately named the Taurus Lodge, since its home is to be the Butchers Hall of the City of London. This is the fourth lodge to be formed in connection with the butcher trade, but the first to be connected with the company."

Another public school lodge has also just been consecrated, this time in connection with the Edward Latymer school at Hammersmith, the headmaster, the Rev. C. J. Smith, who is past assistant Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, being appointed the first Master of the lodge. For the first time in five years the London Irish Rifles Lodge, No. 2312, has been enabled to resume its meetings. A qualification for membership of this lodge is that a man must either be a serving officer or have held at one time a commission in the regiment. This regiment saw service with both the forty-seventh and fiftieth divisions, and will always be remembered as the battalion which went over the top at Loos in 1915, kicking a football toward the German lines. The Duke of Connaught is the permanent Master of the lodge, and it was a source of regret to both the Grand Master and the members that he was unable to be present to welcome the members on the resumption of their Masonic labors."

Jewish Element Predominates

For the twenty-eighth successive year the Lodge of Tranquillity—one in which the Jewish element predominates—has provided a new year's treat for the residents of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at Croydon."

and in view of the fact that 1920 is to be regarded as "peace" year, an extra effort has been made for the present occasion.

A very interesting ceremony took place a short while since in the ancient church of St. Clement Danes, Strand, when a Masonic peal was rung in celebration of peace. Not only was the band composed entirely of Freemasons, but each one was a member of the Ancient Society of College Youths, the oldest ringing society in the world, established in 1557. A successful attempt was made of grandfire casters, 5002 changes, which was completed in 3 hours and 22 minutes. It is believed that this is the first peal of this nature which has ever been rung."

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL BY MINERS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A recent labor proposal, made by A. C. Willis, for government ownership of coal mines in New South Wales "as a preliminary of the social ownership of the mining industry with industrial control of the men engaged therein," has called forth a reply from the secretary of the Northern Collieries Association, C. M. McDonald.

As Mr. Willis is the secretary of the Australasian Coal and Shale Employees Federation, Mr. McDonald claims to see in the demand for social ownership "the real reason of the continuous stoppages of work at the coal mines, and the repeated demands for increased wages and shorter hours, which have so interfered with coal production and increased the price of coal since 1914."

Mr. McDonald finds one point of agreement with Mr. Willis—the fact that mere nationalization will not improve matters. He says: "One has only to compare results of state coal-mining in Victoria, where small coal sold to the state at the state pit's mouth costs 19s. 6d. per ton, with the results of private enterprise on the Maitland field, where small coal immeasurably superior to the Victorian State small coal, is sold at the pit's mouth for 11s. 10d. per ton, to prove the failure of nationalized coal mines. But low much greater than under nationalization would the coal consumer and the community suffer with Mr. Willis' scheme of control by the miners in operation? Incalculably." Mr. McDonald says that it is obvious that once the miners are able to dictate without restraint the quantity of coal that is to be raised each year and in what direction it is to be distributed, they will have the whole of the nation, the national industries, and every worker within their grasp ready to be squeezed into submission whenever it suits, completely and effectually Bolshevizing the country at their dictation."

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PAES CELEBRATIONS STOPPED IN LISBON

Although Disturbances Occurred in Places, Premier Declares That at Present Time Insurrectionary Movement Is Finished

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—On the day of the Sidonio Paes anniversary, big business was done in the Rocio in special commemorative editions of some of the newspapers in which the merits of the Sidonio Paes of a year ago were fully extolled. One of these newspapers, thus disposed to lamentation, was the "Situaçao" and another the "Epoca." The latter had a half-page portrait of the President, in military uniform, with the heading across the page in huge letters—"Ave Sidonio!"

The rest of the space was given up to a laudatory article upon this leader of the Portuguese whose aims and intentions and whose political temperament and disposition will form the subject of difficult arguments for many long years to come.

The problem of Paes in Portugal presents difficulties and alternative solutions akin in perplexity to those of the problem of Harter of Denmark. How far was Paes monarchist? Would he in time have brought Portugal round to monarchism again, with all the influences with which he was surrounded himself? Or did he just feel that strongly conservative republicanism was the best for the country? And, in either of these events, was he right or wrong? There are men everywhere with arguments of apparently equal strength taking the different sides. Whatever he may have been, all that happens and the very talk of him implies that in Paes Portugal at least lost a determined man and there seem to be few enough of that kind left.

Arrest Made by Police

At 4:30 in the afternoon on this Paes anniversary the police entered the Café de Brazilleria and there arrested a respectable looking person named Jose Moreira de Azevedo who is a teacher at Espinho and who was known to have been concerned in the revolutionary events in Oporto last January. He was pointed out on this occasion by a man who was a counter-revolutionist last January and who was fully aware of the part taken by Azevedo. Persons in the café were questioned as to what the arrested man had been doing or saying, but little satisfaction seemed to be gathered from this sort of investigation. The affair caused a considerable sensation in the café which was crowded at the time, and an enthusiastic desire was expressed by some of those present to proceed with the lynching of the professor right away.

However, the Lisbonians were not really in the mood for such heroic measures, though they may have thought they were, and Azevedo was merely marched off to the police place by the Teatro Nacional, where he explained that he had only come to Lisbon two or three days before and had no other object in the world than to free himself from the restrictions and disabilities to which he had been subjected as the result of his participation in the affairs of a year ago. Nothing further happened that day, and the night passed in complete quietude. During the night the Premier was at the Ministry of the Interior in consultation with the military authorities as to the steps to be taken in case of a revolutionary disturbance, and in the course of conversation with an interviewer he said that instructions had been given for the most rapid and energetic suppression of anything of the kind.

Celebrations Forbidden

Some anxiety was felt as to what might take place on the following day when certain religious ceremonies in connection with the Paes anniversary had been arranged. The authorities had had prepared and printed a number of placards to be affixed in prominent places throughout the city calling upon the inhabitants in case of any disturbance to seek their homes without delay and stay there, thus leaving the police and military authorities unfettered in their business of quelling the disturbance. At the last moment, however, the issue of these notices was suspended, and it was determined instead to forbid the Paes celebrations, which was done accordingly.

The following day, Monday, passed quietly and then it was felt that the worst was over for the time being. There were large crowds in the cafés of the Rocio, and once a Paes demonstration was got up outside the Café Chave de Ouro. This was soon stopped. Near the Brazilleria there were other exciting incidents, circulars dealing with the suspended celebrations being distributed, with vivas for the Republic. During the next two or three days many other arrests were made, but they were mostly on mere suspicion, and large numbers of those who had been arrested were liberated, an undertaking being demanded in various cases to the effect that the persons concerned would not mix themselves up in any revolutionary disturbances.

Rising Was Planned

It was explained in many quarters that seemed to have exact and definite knowledge of what had been going on, that a revolutionary rising had been planned and organized, but that it had failed because, while a section of those concerned were in favor of immediate action, others were for waiting, and this discord had compromised the whole scheme.

Immediately afterward, the question of this revolutionary unbusiness was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies by Antonio Granjo, leader of the Lib-

eral Party, who said that ever since the presidential visit to Coimbra recently there had been consistent rumors of a likely upheaval in the public order. He regretted that the government did not consider itself under an obligation to furnish Parliament and the country with a clear and sufficient explanation of what was happening. Instead of leaving them in doubt, as to the extent and gravity of events. He thought it would be found that recent events were of far greater importance than that. A bomb had been exploded in Lisbon, and an attack made on the University at Oporto. The newspaper, "Situaçao" had been suspended, and it was said that the "Vanguarda" and "Epoca" were also to be suspended shortly. Anniversary celebrations in connection with President Paes had been forbidden, and this was the first time in Portugal that there had been any prohibition of religious ceremonies.

Government Questioned

He hoped that the government, through the mouth of the Premier, would make some statement on these developments. He was indignant at the assault made upon the University of Oporto and the fact that one or two professors had been hurt. Again, this was the first time that the people had ever attacked a university in Portugal. It was desirable to know if the government had sufficient forces at its disposal to preserve order against the enemies of the régime. Respect for the law must be imposed on all without exception. If the government was considered impotent, the way was indicated—to substitute another for it. The Premier, Mr. Cardoso, replied, and, referring to the statement that he had once before reported the throwing of a bomb at Oporto while he had said nothing of what was happening in the country at the present time, urged that the circumstances were not by any means the same. He considered that at the present time the insurrectionary movement in Portugal was finished. As to the measures taken by the government in the present case they had ordered the arrest of a number of persons, being satisfied that in some cases these persons were associated or in some measure connected with the projected rising. The government had had no interest whatever in preventing the Paes celebrations, but nobody could understand why these celebrations on the Paes anniversary should serve to create a revolutionary atmosphere as had been the case. Manifestoes for and against were equally distributed, and the government had felt that they would not be able to avoid a collision between the factions.

Incidents Distorted

In such circumstances they considered it best, both in Lisbon and Oporto, to forbid the celebrations. The government had been informed that in consequence of these celebrations in other parts of the country, such as at Lamego, Vizeu and possibly at Pinhel, there had been disturbances. He denied that officers of high rank in the army had been concerned in recent events and said that the incidents at the University of Oporto had been much distorted. What had happened was that students who were irritated at the suspension of the Paes ceremonies, had intrenched themselves in the university, and had fired with revolvers on people passing by. The Minister of the Interior had called all the civil and military forces into play, and he, the Premier, accepted responsibility for all orders given. For the present all was well, and if there were any danger of a rising in the future the government would suppress it with all the rigor available.

This speech was loudly applauded. Afterwards the leader of the Liberals, Mr. Granjo, again returned to question the government, asking how it was that there were such frequent disturbances in Oporto, and considering it strange that the authorities should be so incapable of preventing them. The Premier said that the danger in this case also was past.

MR. GANDHI LEADS KHALIFATE CONGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—There is very strong feeling among Indian Muhammadans regarding the probable fate of Turkey. The community proposes to demonstrate its dissatisfaction by a public abstention from all participation in the peace celebrations. At the khalfate conference held in Delhi, in November, it was further resolved that British goods should be boycotted, and that a committee should be formed to organize the boycott, and also to support the efforts of the already existing anti-peace celebrations committee.

Mr. Gandhi, despite his bitter experience of like experiments in the Punjab, has joined hands with the Muhammadans in their anti-peace celebration campaign. The boycott, however, he condemns and deprecates, declaring its successful accomplishment impossible, its certain end, failure and absurdity. But the anti-peace celebrations committee meets with his entire approval and support.

Amid showers of flowers and tumults of applause, he was acclaimed chairman of the khalfate conference, and in a long speech proclaimed his sympathy with the Muhammadan cause. Mr. Gandhi began by denying that there was any incongruity in the appearance of Hindus on a Muhammadan platform. He added that if Hindus held aloof when the vital interests of Muhammadans were at stake, Hindu unity became but an empty phrase. So long as the fate of the khalfate hung in the balance, peace celebrations were improper. He compared the position of Muhammadans to that of Frenchmen invited to celebrate peace pending the settlement

of Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Gandhi declared that he still hoped that justice would prevail, and that what was done to Muhammadans' claims. Should, however, the worst happen, the khalfate committee had advised Muhammadans to withdraw cooperation from the government. He took the liberty of warning the government and the seriousness of the occasion. He knew the withdrawal of cooperation to be a grave thing and a big thing. It required ability to suffer. It was, however, justifiable when cooperation meant the degradation of the State. It was a tangible form of showing displeasure at the acts of government.

As on the occasion of his inauguration of the Passive Resistance "Hartal," Mr. Gandhi condemned violence both of speech and action. Further, he denied that the recent events in the Punjab were, like the Turkish situation, a sufficient reason for participation in the peace celebrations. The Punjab grievance he described as a purely domestic affair. The khalfate question must be placed separately, if it was to be given its proper place and value. It was not open to Indians to refuse to share the celebrations on other grounds than those arising directly out of the peace and touching the vital parts of Indian national existence. The khalfate question satisfied those two tests.

WARDNOTES RESUMED IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The wardnotes of the city of London were resumed recently, after a war-time suspension which broke their continuity extending back to medieval days. In all, there are 26 wardnotes, and they are charged with the duty of electing the Court of Common Council. In the great majority of cases the old members were reelected with or without new members to fill vacancies, but in a few places polls were demanded. At every mote a letter from the Lord Mayor was read, calling for the formation of a special ward company of the special police reserve, and the requisite action was taken. A point of considerable interest arose at Farringdon. Without, where a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the London County Council's proposal to run trams across Ludgate Circus, and requesting the Court of Common Council to oppose it.

CALCUTTA PRICES ABNORMAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—Complaints against the profiteering of Calcutta firms appear daily in the European papers. While it is admitted that London prices are still abnormally high, the extravagantly disproportionate difference between London and Calcutta prices has roused general indignation. The most important firms appear to be the worst offenders. There are prophecies that such a state of affairs will not long be tolerated, even by the long-suffering Calcutta public. People are beginning to remember that agencies exist in London able to supply India with every necessity from a needle to an anchor. It is hoped that these agencies will see a fresh sphere of enterprise in profiteer-ridden Calcutta, and proceed to administer to Calcutta firms the much needed discipline of keen competition.

BIG FRENCH LAND TRANSFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—That there has been a huge increase in the property transfers in France, is shown by a comparison of the yield of the 7 per cent duty, exacted for the last year before the war, when it gave just under 200,000,000 francs, with last year's figures, which is over 538,000,000 francs. The statistics show that the changes are mainly taking place in the country districts, where peasant proprietors are rousing off their properties, and where the farmer—no doubt owing to his war profits—is purchasing his farm. Thus France, like England, in many respects, is "changing hands," though the French newspapers do not, like the English, bear witness to the transfer, for the Frenchman concludes his real estate transactions in the privacy of notarial negotiations.

GATTIE TRANSPORT SCHEME OPPOSED

British Investigation Committee Sets Forth Objections to Proposed Central Clearing House for Handling London Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The departmental committee appointed to investigate A. W. Gattie's proposals for improving the method of handling goods and traffic, and to consider the practicability of the introduction of any of the proposed improvements into the existing transport system has outlined its objections to a central clearing house in London in its report which was issued recently.

The objections to the central clearing house, the committee says, are the huge capital expenditure required; the displacement of a large population; the impracticability of the large volume of traffic involved being conveyed over the railway lines connecting the trunk systems and the clearing house; the concentration of the whole of the goods traffic at one spot, which would mean that all the street traffic from whatever quarter would converge on that particular area, thus creating a central congestion area; the necessity of maintaining most of the existing depots, as coal and mineral traffic could not, in the opinion of this committee, pass to the clearing house; the complete upheaval of all the practices and customs of the carrying on of public trade which would result from the establishment of the proposed clearing house, worked as the new transport company desire, quite apart from its effects on railway working throughout the country; and the fact that this proposed method of dealing with goods for sorting would increase the amount of handling.

No Saving in Handling

Regarding the last objection the committee states that on the arrival of a train the container would be hoisted to a sorting floor, where the goods would be removed by hand and placed on trays and then dispatched to a specific berth, where they would again be removed by hand, placed into a further container by hand, and returned by crane to street or train vehicle as required, whereas now when the train arrives, goods are sorted as they leave the wagon, are then hand-trucked to specific berths and loaded on vans or on wagons and are then ready for dispatch.

The committee points out that Mr. Gattie was very emphatic in stating that he was desirous of his scheme being adopted in its entirety, and he did not want the committee to recommend the use of one portion of the system to the exclusion of another. It therefore feels bound to call attention to this expression of opinion by the promoter which they consider to be founded on a correct appreciation of the necessity for coordination of all the traffic if the clearing house system in large centers should be found suitable for adoption. If the Gattie scheme were adopted it must be applied to every town in the country, and machinery for handling the containers would have to be provided at every goods station remaining in operation.

No detailed estimate has been made of the cost of this, but Mr. Gattie considered that at pre-war figures it might cost £300,000,000. At present day costs the outlay would, of course, be much greater and the committee is of opinion that they cannot recommend such an expenditure of public money.

Railways Offer to Test System

The committee states that in the evidence brought before them or in the pleadings of counsel representing the railway executive committee, there was nothing to support the view that any hostility had been shown by the railway companies to the proposed scheme. On the contrary the offer to test the Gattie scheme at Hull by one railway company and at Lawley Street, Birmingham, by another, showed a de-

sire to put the scheme sufficiently into extensive practice to prove its practicability or otherwise.

As to the collection and delivery of goods by clearing house, the scheme, states the committee, presupposes a longer period day as working hours for the collection and distribution of goods than the trading customs would allow under present conditions. It fears that any extension of working hours for these purposes would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, at the present time or hereafter, as the tendency is to shorten rather than lengthen the working hours. The traders would not fall in with any such extension as they must, according to their present trading customs, be visited for collection and delivery of their goods within short limitations of business hours suitable to their internal arrangements for packing as well as receiving of goods.

No Details of Costs

The cost of connecting the clearing house with the existing railways had not, in the opinion of the committee, been sufficiently estimated in detail by the promoters of the scheme. There

is also the impossibility of working the full traffic on the existing railways to and from the proposed clearing house over the lines and junctions proposed, and the necessity for having junctions further out. The traffic would be so congested as to be impossible with the facilities provided under the promoter's scheme.

No figures of the terminal charges that ought to be levied nor of the working expenses had been put before the committee in such a form as could be accepted as careful and reliable estimates, such as any department of the government or any business firm would require as justifying the embarkation upon the new enterprise. A further difficulty was that all existing goods stations throughout the country would have to be completely reduced and rearranged upon a different plan at great expense in order to house the machinery.

It is also pointed out that the estimates of the Gattie scheme do not provide for warehousing accommodation, and the provision of such accommodation would involve the continued existence of some of the present buildings, or the erection of new ones.

VISCOUNT JELlicoe EXPRESSES THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Viscount Admiral Jellicoe of Scapa, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to express his appreciation of courtesies shown to him and members of his staff during their stay in the United States. Although traffic conditions seemed to present great difficulties in obtaining accommodations for Admiral Jellicoe to go to Key West, Florida, to rejoin his ship, he comments that the Navy Department took special steps which resulted in a prompt and comfortable journey.

The opportunity furnished by the Secretary of the Navy for Admiral Jellicoe to meet all naval officers in Washington, and thereby to renew many close associations which were the result of the cooperation of the two navies during the war, was cited in the letter as one of the greatest pleasures of the trip.

Thousands of Men In and Around New York Have Been Waiting For This Annual Brill Sale

COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED THE DAY OUR SALE WAS ANNOUNCED

January 7, 1920.

Messrs. Brill Brothers,
Broadway, New York

Gentlemen:

The Kuppenheimer suit that I bought from you last Summer is a dandy, and wearing well. The more I wear it the better I like it. From now on, I know where I am going to get my suits and overcoats.

What chance is there of a special sale of winter suits at this time? I notice that nearly all clothing stores are advertising special sales at this season, but so far I have not seen your ad. I know that you do frequently have such sales, too, but I'm wondering if there will be one this year. I would greatly appreciate it if you could let me know, as I intend to buy a couple of suits.

Very truly yours,

That Is Why We Said and Still Say There Isn't One Single, Solitary Reason Why We Should Reduce Prices in This Manner—but Thousands of Men Are Expecting It of Us—and That's Probably Reason Enough

Kuppenheimer and Brill Overcoats, Ulsters and Suits

At Most Unusual Price Reductions

\$75, \$80, \$85 and \$90 Overcoats and Suits, at **\$67.50**

\$65, \$67.50 and \$70 Overcoats and Suits, at... **\$57.50**

\$55, \$57.50 and \$60 Overcoats and Suits, at... **\$47.50**

\$45, \$47.50 and \$50 Overcoats and Suits, at... **\$37.50**

\$95, \$100, \$115, \$125 and \$135 Overcoats and Suits on Sale at 49th and 42d Street Stores Only, at... **\$87.50**

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

BRIGHT NEW THINGS READY NOW FOR SUNNY SOUTHLAND WEAR

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway
44 East 14th St.

Broadway, at 49th St.
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125th St., at 3d Ave.

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Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

Women's **COATS** Misses' **COATS**

Velours Silvertones Mixtures

Values 45.00 to 50.00

Price **35.00** Price

Heavy Polo Coats, short length, brown, green, value 45.00, 35.00
Silvertone Coats, loose back, value 49.50, 35.00

Leather Sport Coats, fine, soft leather, value 50.00, 35.00
Mixture Coats, belted models, value 45.00, 35.00
Velour Coats, full silk lined, value 50.00, 35.00

JANUARY is a month in which customers expect to get real bargains throughout the store and while it is an excellent selling month for Coats at regular prices, Chandler & Co. felt they should make great effort to offer some truly exceptional values in their Coat Dept., as well as in other departments of the store. Accordingly, they have gone through their stock of Women's and

Misses' Coats and selected some of the best selling styles which they have MARKED DOWN. Further, they have been fortunate in securing from some of the best manufacturers several smart models that may be sold under regular price. In addition to the Velours and Silvertones in this assortment, the Leather Coats are extraordinarily good value, as are the swaggar Polo Coats in brown and green.

PROPOSED COLLEGE FOR COOPERATORS

British Scheme Aims at Establishing "Power House for Cooperative Enthusiasm and Generating Station for Ideas"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—"The cooperative college is on the way." These were the words which Mr. Mercer, of the Cooperative Union Limited, addressed to a conference of delegates representing the cooperative societies of Lancashire and Cheshire, held in the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Mitchell Memorial Hall, recently. The conference synchronized with similar ones at Leicester and Leeds, representing the cooperative societies of the Midlands and Yorkshire respectively. These conferences are the first of a series in a national campaign for the establishment of a cooperative college, and it is hoped that before many months are past sufficient funds will have been raised to enable the scheme to be launched. The sum asked for is £50,000, which, divided among the 4,000,000 cooperators in the movement, works out at 3d. per head.

A Long-Cherished Idea

In the course of his address, Mr. Mercer said: "For 50 years the idea of a cooperative college, which was first discussed at the Cooperative Congress of 1869, has been talked about. Now cooperators are asked to provide the money to materialize the idea. That such a college is needed no one will deny, although some may say, as does the Oldham Industrial Society in its amendment, that the time is not opportune. The time is never opportune, and never will be opportune. It was not opportune when the flannel weavers of Lancashire decided to set up shopkeeping on their own account, and so laid the foundation of the cooperative movement.

"A cooperative college is necessary, because the cooperative movement needs more knowledge; a need which will grow as the movement grows. It needs knowledge in order to discover what it means to do, and how best to do it. It needs knowledge also of cooperative principles, for cooperators are more than ever before ignorant of the principles and ideals of the movement. It needs knowledge, too, of political principles, and, above all, of the real meaning of democracy. The cooperative college will be a center for research work, where, in a suitable atmosphere, statistical information, so necessary to scientific costing, will be gathered. It will be a power house of cooperative enthusiasm, and a generating station for ideas, which are so necessary to the movement."

College Truly Democratic

The college, went on Mr. Mercer, would be a truly democratic one, and not the preserve of a privileged class, such as the sons and daughters of cooperative directors and officials. In deed, privilege and democracy could not exist together. Nor would there be any barriers of politics or religion, of sex, or station, and the only qualification for admission would be a desire to learn. To its managers, secretaries, organizers, propagandists, and employees could be sent, and he hoped to see the day when members of management committees would, on their election, be sent to the college for a course of training in their duties. The college would also be open to cooperative students from abroad. This year students from Australia, Egypt, Sweden, and Finland had been studying cooperation at Holyoake House, the headquarters of the Cooperative Union. This work could be carried on more effectively at a properly organized college.

There was no question of opposing other educational institutions. It was hoped also that cooperative boarding schools for cooperative boys and girls would be established. Education was the need of the hour, and the cooperative movement must not be behind private enterprise, which was spending money like water to educate its employees. Let the cooperators of Britain follow the example of Russian cooperators, who established a cooperative college 15 years ago. After an hour's free and open discussion, the resolution pledging the societies represented to support the scheme financially was carried with only one dissenting society.

College Curriculum

The curriculum of the cooperative college includes the following, among a wide range of subjects: History and fundamentals of cooperation; economics of cooperation; cooperative bookkeeping, accountancy, and auditing; cooperative salesmanship and management; cooperative law (Industrial and Provident Societies Act); general commercial law (Traders' Law).

Economics; covering economic theory, wages, hours of labor, and so on; the organization of industry and commerce; trade unionism; sociology; citizenship and political science; industrial and constitutional history (including history of reform movements); English and literature. Special subjects for women (such as women's place in society, in industry, and in the cooperative movement); the art of teaching and public speaking.

INDIA'S CHIEFS AS MOTORISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CALCUTTA, India.—There is a touch of real modernity about one item of

the curriculum of the Rajkumar College at Raipur. At this college there are now 61 Kumars, of whom 40 come from the Central Provinces, 16 from Orissa, and five from other parts of eastern India. Replying to an address presented to him by the federation chiefs, Sir Benjamin Robertson alluded to the practical turn which it had been sought to impart to the education given to the chiefs and zemindars. The Kumars were being trained to know all about a motor car, for it was considered essential that when they left the college, they should be able to mix freely with their fellow chiefs and zemindars, and keep up the friendships they had there formed. This would militate against the leading of solitary lives by the chiefs in their distant territories. One practical result which was expected from a cultivation of motoring propensities among the chiefs, was the development and maintenance of good roads, not alone for the rulers themselves, but also for the sake of the people.

SWISS MINISTER IN LONDON RETIRES

Gaston Carlin Strove Keenly for Close Commercial Interworking of England and Switzerland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Gaston Carlin, the Swiss Minister, has presented his letters of recall and leaves for The Hague, where he will act in future as Minister. Hitherto he has been accredited both to London and to The Hague, his custom being, save during the war when traveling was difficult, to spend a month or two in the early part of each year in Holland, and the remainder in Britain.

The rise of the Swiss Legation to importance is the history of Mr. Carlin's long stay in London. When he arrived in 1902, it was "somewhere west" in the nebulous region of Cromwell Road, and even thereafter it wandered somewhat; but ultimately Mr. Carlin took as his private residence, 3 Portland Place, and there the Legation was housed in comfort till the outbreak of war. The staff was only three in number and the duties light.

Mr. Carlin, who, in appearance, is a diplomatist of the courtly school, speedily established himself as a "persona grata" at the Foreign Office, and though ignorant of the spoken language on his arrival, he soon acquired a wonderful command of the tongue, so that when the last perfect French conversationalist, in the person of Lord Lansdowne, left Downing Street, South, his study well repaid him.

Swiss Diplomacy Revolutionized

The war, however, revolutionized Swiss diplomacy in London. Problems rained in on it. There was the question of nationality—Swiss subjects with German names—and certificates of identity had to be issued to all the 10,000 Swiss in London and, roughly, 20,000 in the entire country. Switzerland was dependent on the outside for her bread, her coal, her raw material for her factories, and a myriad other articles. The Allies did their best for her, and Mr. Carlin pays a very warm tribute to the kindness and consideration which the British Government consistently showed to Swiss interests. Not having any shipping of her own, Switzerland had to look to the Allies to provide some at all costs, and then there arose the question of the port of import for all the material she was receiving from the United States and elsewhere to supply her own needs and those of the Allies for whom she was busily manufacturing some of the finer engineering requirements—including parts of fuses and optical instruments. "Certe was selected, but Switzerland had to denude herself to supply the necessary rolling-stock to carry the goods. Moreover, she aided Britain in other ways, practically all the cheap wristlet watches of the British Army came from Switzerland, and without this aid the need could not have been met.

Helping the British

In other ways the Swiss Government helped the British where possible, and they in turn helped Switzerland; but the work of the Minister was colossal. The staff of the Legation jumped from

three to 37, and the Minister's two daughters did most of the expert secretarial work for their father; the Legation could no longer be housed at 3 Portland Place and flowed over to 32 Queen Anne Street, and when Switzerland took over the representation of German interests in Britain, after the entry of America into the war, she had to carry on this branch of work at Carlton House Terrace, where von Bernstorff and von Kühlmann once held sway (for they both "ran" their Ambassadors).

Doyen of the Corps

Still the Minister and his staff managed it all. No wonder, though, Mr. Carlin has had enough. Accordingly he has presented his letters of recall—when the King deservedly said some very nice things to him—and is now leaving. He was the doyen of the diplomatic corps, with the sole exception of Mr. Cambon. He had to deal with four Foreign Office chiefs, Lord Lansdowne, the Viscount (then Sir Edward Grey), Mr. Balfour, and Viscount Curzon.

Great Britain never held a diplomatist with a keener hope for the close commercial interworking of England and his own country. It may come about, now that each has realized the other's potentialities and now that, under new auspices, the great waterway of the Rhine is really open to trade and commerce. It is true that in the past there has been little trouble—the problem of the hall-marking of watch cases years ago alone ruffled the surface of mutual relations. For the future the outlook is encouraging, and if Mr. Carlin goes, England at least has a friend across the North Sea. He has always been a "straight" and a "white" man.

WASHINGTON STATE NONPARTISAN WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—The Nonpartisan League has entered the political arena in the State of Washington with the avowed purpose of placing candidates in the field for the 1920 campaign. It is said that they are making a more vigorous canvass for membership in this State than has previously been undertaken in any other section excepting in North Dakota; and local leaders declare it is proving the most successful. About 1400 members are said to have been enrolled in Spokane County after a three-weeks' canvass, with an ultimate goal of 5000 to 6000 in the campaign drive. A campaign of a similar character is being conducted in other portions of the State, and the plan is to cover every county in the house-to-house method.

COAL LACK CLOSES COLLEGE

SYRACUSE, New York.—Syracuse University closed its doors temporarily yesterday because of lack of coal. Efforts are being made to obtain a supply and the dormitories of the university are expected to be closed unless fuel is obtained. Severe cold and heavy snowstorms have handicapped the railroads in bringing coal into the city.

The PERSHING SPOON

Dedicated to General John J. Pershing one of the great heroes of the World War.

THIS pretty and splendid souvenir is almost an exact reproduction of the Pershing Sword which was presented to the noted general by his friends in "Old Missouri." This sparkling ornament cost \$10,000 and is the most valuable sword in the history of the world.

Many thousands of people have viewed it and so many requests were made for a picture to keep as a souvenir that the makers decided to reproduce it in a unique way. They made a spoon as shown in the design on this advertisement which turned out to be the very thing the people wanted. Demand for it came from far and near. It will last for all time and be ever a reminder of a great historical event interesting to you, to your children, and to your children's children. We know the now available supply will be quickly purchased so comment you send early to be sure of getting one. Remember the Pershing Spoon was made by Cady-Olmstead Jewelry Company who made the Pershing Sword so you are getting the genuine article. Then it is beautiful and novel and is made in two styles—Full size.

Sterling silver, gray finish \$2.25
Sterling silver, gold finish \$2.50

FREE With each Pershing spoon will be mailed a beautiful seven colored picture and description of the Pershing Sword suitable for framing. Order today.

CADY-OLMSTEAD JEWELRY CO.
Dept. A, Kansas City, Mo. U. S. A.
(Makers of the Pershing Sword)

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Children's New Apparel

HAS now arrived; there are wee girls' Dresses of white or tinted organdie, dimity, plain and embroidered voile and batiste in many delightful new styles. Sizes 2 to 6 years, priced 1.98, to 22.50.

WEE boys' suits, white or colored, 2.98 to 16.50. Also a first showing of boys' and girls' Spring Coats and Hats.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF WORLD TODAY

Situation Summed Up by Sir George Paish—League of Nations Bond, Backed by Every Member of League, Proposed

Parts I and II of Sir George Paish's plan for overcoming the financial difficulties with which many nations are now contending were printed in The Christian Science Monitor on January 17 and 26.

III.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In concluding his discussion of the world's economic and financial problem, Sir George Paish says:

"Clearly, America cannot much longer continue to finance her great surplus of exports by means of bankers' credits, and some method of financing it by means of loans raised from the American investors must be found without delay. The question that now needs to be answered is: What kind of securities will American farmers, planters, manufacturers, and others be prepared to accept in exchange for the produce and goods they desire and are able to sell? The government and Congress of the United States are evidently no longer willing to finance America's surplus exports, and some other method of financing America's surplus exports than American Government bonds seems to be essential.

"It is the more necessary to discover some new method of dealing with the problem, because America's problem of financing the exports is also shared by other countries which enjoy a surplus of exports over imports and which must sell their surplus produce for securities or fail to sell at all. Europe needs not only all the surplus produce that the American people can send her, but also all the surplus of other countries which produce food and raw material. Therefore, some comprehensive plan needs to be discovered to enable Europe to satisfy her needs and to avoid starvation. This is also necessary because of the increasing difficulty of raising credit in the United States or of selling a miscellaneous assortment of foreign securities. Hitherto this method of financing America's exports has been adequate; nevertheless, it has not prevented a most serious fall in values of European currencies.

"The situation demands: 'First, that America sell her prod-

THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



Children's Corduroy Coats at \$3.95

Pretty little white Corduroy Coats for very tiny girls, 2 to 5 years of age; they'll be particularly pretty and dainty for the early spring coat; made double breasted style with belt; quilted lining; formerly \$6.75; now \$3.95.

Flannelette Skirts

Warm Skirts for girls, 2 to 12 years of age; made with muslin waist; some are white and others in colored striped effects; well made; special at 69c.

Jones' Walnut Street, Second Floor.

Klines

1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main KANSAS CITY, MO.

Modish New Millinery

—is arriving every day in the newest effects for wear right now as well as that which sound a distinctly Spring-time note. The newest ideas include such effective combinations as Cere cloth and raffia in colors; taffeta and cellophane; hemp and taffeta; and they are all bright with touches of wool embroidery, flowers or fruit trimmings. All very reasonably priced.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

ucts for securities of unquestioned value, so that the American people may be sure that they will on the maturity of the securities receive prompt payment.

"Second, that the power to issue such securities shall be equal to the needs of the world in general, including the United States, and of Europe in particular.

"Third, that the funds provided shall not be used for ordinary governmental purposes, as they were during the war, but shall be exclusively devoted to the work of restoring Europe's productive power, and will thus enable Europe to pay her way at the earliest possible moment.

"The organization capable of carrying out this work is, in my judgment, the new League of Nations, whose birth was provided for in the Treaty of Peace. The Supreme Economic Council should now be made an essential part of the League of Nations and should be entrusted with the work of ascertaining the needs of the various nations of the world unable to pay in goods for the produce they require to import, and of arranging credit on such a basis that credits granted to these nations shall be fully and adequately secured. The reparation committee set up under the Treaty of Peace should also be made a Committee of the League of Nations, entrusted with the task of ultimately employing all the credit granted to Europe for the purpose of reconstructing the devastated districts. How much credit will be needed for this purpose cannot now be determined.

Estimate on Needs of Europe

"If Europe were to purchase as much produce from the United States in 1920 as she did in 1919 and were unable to expand her sale of goods to the American people, the amount of securities which America alone would require in payment for the surplus would be \$4,000,000,000 in the coming year. It is unlikely that Europe will be able to create, in a single year, an equilibrium between what she needs to buy and what she is able to sell, and any comprehensive plan that is devised to take care of the



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situation must provide for the continuance for several years of America's ability to sell a much larger quantity of her products than she is able or willing to buy from other nations. Consequently, the amount of credit facilities to be arranged for must allow for the continuance of an American surplus of exports over imports by the other countries of the world which supply Europe with food and raw material.

"If one takes the needs of Europe as a whole—her present need to purchase food and raw material in order to maintain life and to restart her industries, and her subsequent need to purchase a large part of the material required for the reparation of the devastated districts—it is clear that a sum of \$20,000,000,000 is not an excessive estimate, especially when spread over five or even 10 years. Such an estimate merely plans that America will continue to have power to sell her surplus productions of food, raw material, and manufactured goods for a number of years without needing to buy a corresponding amount of goods from Europe in exchange.

"Experience will probably show that from the level of \$4,500,000,000 of America's surplus exports in 1919, the amount will probably decline year by year, until America is again purchasing from Europe goods and services to the extent needed fully to cover Europe's purchases from America."

Bond Free of All Taxes

"The security which would undoubtedly find the greatest favor in the United States as well as in other countries would be a bond, free of

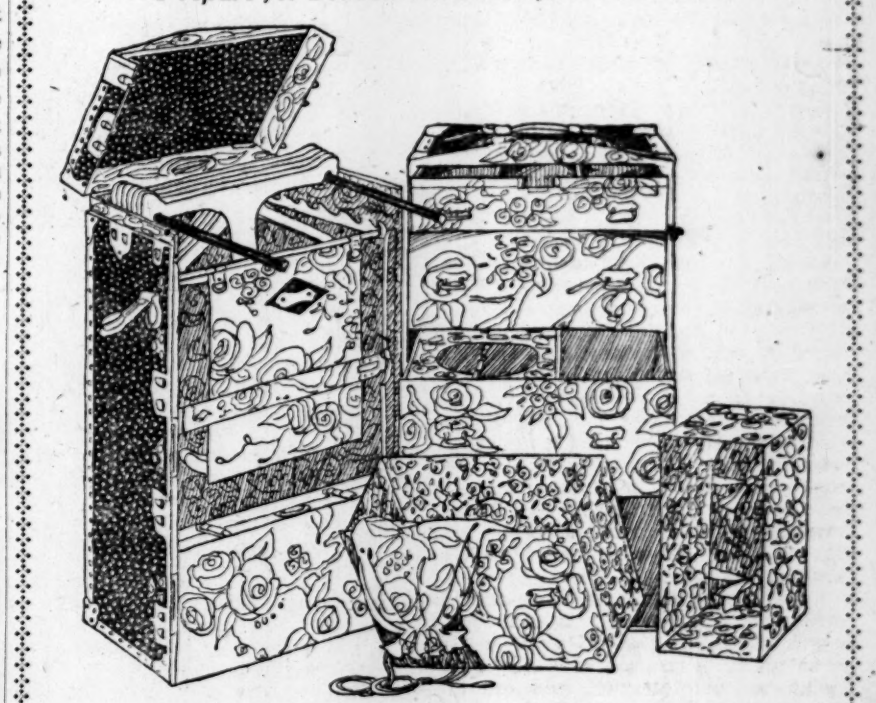
all taxes both in the United States and in all other countries, and therefore of great value for the purpose of international payment. At what rate of interest such bonds would have to be issued can be ascertained only from experience, but it is evident that a League of Nations bond, the interest and principal of which was guaranteed by every member of the League, would be the finest of security that could be issued. Its issue would assure to American producers prompt payment of their accounts. At the present moment the chief security for the American credits created is the purchaser and the seller of the goods. Under such a plan as I have sketched, the security would not only be that of the purchaser and seller of the goods, but the collective credit of every member of the League of Nations. Having regard to the state of the exchanges and the state of the money markets of the world, the adoption of some comprehensive plan for adjusting the situation cannot be further delayed without involving the danger of catastrophe."

FRIEND TO PROHIBITION WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey has requested the clergy of that State to get together and communicate as a body and individually with Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, urging that the prohibition enforcement agent appointed for New Jersey be a man friendly to prohibition and not one affiliated with its enemies.

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DRY LAW EXTENSION TO FOREIGN LANDS

Power of Congress to Prohibit Citizens of United States From Engaging in Liquor Traffic in Other Countries Is Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Commenting on a bill introduced in Congress to prohibit citizens of the United States from engaging in the liquor traffic in other countries, the wets say that such prohibition cannot be accomplished, but the dries remind them that Congress has power to extend any law of the United States to American consular districts in foreign countries.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, calls attention to the fact that the basis on which the legislation is sought in Congress is taken as extraterritoriality.

"This is a system," says Mr. Wheeler "which has been developed with increasing power. It was included in the treaty of the United States with China in 1844. The treaty provided that all citizens of the United States who might commit any crime in China, should be subject to be tried and punished by the consul and other public functionary of the United States there to authorized, according to the law of the United States. The consuls in China became charges of the consular courts and their jurisdiction covered a variety of subjects. Inasmuch as many of these consuls were not especially versed in the law, it was decided to establish a United States court in China. The law was finally adopted in 1906 and the court opened for business in 1907. Judge Charles Lobinger is judge of the United States court in China today.

"In addition to any general laws which may be enforced in China, a number of special acts have been adopted by China which are enforced in that country. The act of 1906 created the United States Court for China. The act of 1915 regulated the traffic for pharmacy by Americans in China.

"It is well established, therefore, that Congress has the power to enact laws governing its citizens in countries where extraterritorial privileges are established by treaties. There are a number of countries like China, where such legislation can apply and be enforced. In several of these countries there are no United States courts, but the law can be enforced by the American consuls.

"The bill pending in Congress to prohibit American citizens and those owing allegiance to the United States from engaging in the beverage liquor traffic in such districts has the endorsement and backing of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the National Council made up from the temperance organizations in the United States and the leaders in the missionary boards."

MUSIC

Philadelphia Musical Miscellany

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Mendelssohn Club has become a factor of great importance in the musical life of the city. It has just given its first subscription concert of the season, following the wise custom of the Bach Choir at Bethlehem, and drilling behind closed doors for many months before a public appearance. A familiar phenomenon is the choral society that seems to seek the platform for vanity's sake and the plaudits of indulgent relatives and admiring friends. This group of 100 singers is not afflicted by the egocentric passion for display.

The leader is St. Lindsay Norden, once an organist at St. Bartholomew's in New York for those famous vesper choral services, and later leader of the Eolian Choir in Brooklyn, teaching it to sing the unaccompanied choral compositions of the Russian school. In these works Mr. Norden has now become one of the country's conceded specialists, and he has edited more than 100 anthems of this aggressively individual character. Sometimes they are cavaliere to the general, but an audience soon acquires the taste and admits the peculiar fascination, if an overdose is not administered all at once.

Full Effort Given

It was felt the other night at the Mendelssohn Club Concert that all the singers worked all the time with all their might. For it is quite as much of an effort to make a pianissimo as to make a fortissimo. The tenors were unusually good; the second basses made a reverberant, abysmal underpinning; and the ranks of sopranos and contraltos had been filled not from the Blue Book, of the Social Register, but from a drastic competitive candidacy.

Arkhangelsky's flexible and buoyant "The Brook" was particularly pleasing to the hearers; Gretchaninoff's "O Gladsome Light," a setting of the ancient hymn of Sophronius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, follows the gleam of a genuine devotional ardor. But the music was not all of Muscovite nativity. Mr. Norden's own profoundly spiritual and vigorous setting of the Twenty-third Psalm, with its outstanding use of the men's voices, was a feature of the program. Only once was there an accompaniment—for the club motto that prefaces the concert. The soloist was Mary Cavan of New York. She was better in light and dainty lyrics than in Lila's Lament from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," or the aria from Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame," for her voice is better adapted by nature to the concert-room

than to the opera house. She added as an encore Cadman's "The Moon Drops Low." It is interesting to know that such an authority as Doctor Eastman accepts Cadman's Indian music as informed by the American Indian's authentic mood and manner.

The Chamber Music Association gave its grateful membership the chance to hear a composition seldom presented—perhaps for the lack of competent combinations of experts, for

THE NEW OXFORD OF TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Never in the life of the oldest inhabitant of the City of Oxford have the streets been as crowded as they are today. At certain times they are almost impassable, and woe betide the

Radcliffe Camera. If a seat is wanted in either of the latter two institutions it is advisable to get there before the opening hour. There is sure to be a crowd waiting outside even then, but it is the only chance of getting a seat. What will happen next term, when even a larger number of "freshers" is expected, it is not within the range of prophecy to predict, but at the opening of the present term 150 new readers were enrolled during the

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Arkansas Has Prosperous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—On January 1, 1916, Arkansas went under statutory prohibition. A year later

engaged in industries which are producing something of value to the world and thereby have become an important element in meeting the call for an increased production of essentials. Every man formerly connected with the liquor traffic who has applied for a new position at the Illinois Free Employment Bureau at Chicago, has been placed, according to W. C. Starkey, chief clerk of the bureau. Mr. Starkey told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion the men who were formerly engaged in work connected with the liquor traffic are having no difficulty whatever in finding employment in other and useful lines of industry. It is said that the economic value of turning thousands of men in the liquor business into useful pursuits is already being felt.

Much New Building Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Reports of the economic success of prohibition, even at this early stage of its operation, continue to be received in constantly increasing numbers, and are already indicating the probability of tremendous savings among state and county institutions. Sheriff Blodgett of Pen Yan, New York, said that "never before in the history of Yates County have so few persons been confined in jail. We used to have an average of 250; today we have 36." Middleton, New York, which has been under prohibition for more than a year, reports that it is enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, a greater part of which is held to be due to the abolishment of liquor traffic from the city. Some of its former 32 saloon keepers have become successful merchants. In Nassau County, New York, the sheriff announces that he has "only 38 prisoners in jail, and only four of these are holdovers." Prohibition has reduced the number of prisoners 50 per cent. In the Connecticut state prison there were 567 prisoners a year ago. At the close of the year there were 120 vacant cells, and a prospective \$3,000,000 building may not be erected. These are only examples of what appears to be the rule everywhere. Millions of dollars' worth of new buildings will be made unnecessary through the operation of prohibition, to say nothing of the further immense savings in perpetual maintenance.

Saving in Motor Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—One of the savings incident to the reduction of drunkenness in this city due to the operation of prohibition, has been to the motor patrol wagons which used to be on the run about all the time, but which now do not leave their quarters sometimes for a week at a time. The saving in gasoline, tires, and other equipment will amount to a considerable sum annually.

COOLIDGE BOOM NOT ABANDONED

Certain Massachusetts Republicans See Strength for Governor in Unpledged Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, who on Sunday issued a statement to the effect that he would not seek to have any delegates pledged in his interest for the forthcoming presidential campaign, spoke briefly yesterday at the annual meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, which last November endorsed him for the presidency. He did not refer to the discussion concerning his statement, but urged the club to continue its work "to humanize government."

It is the feeling among certain Republican politicians that the Coolidge statement will add strength to the movement for his candidacy, since it will enable delegates to go to the Republican National Convention unpledged and will forestall possible criticism that he might neglect his duties as Governor in the interest of a presidential campaign. The effort to elect Coolidge delegates in this State has been abandoned. It is understood, but friends of the Governor will not abandon efforts in his behalf elsewhere.

The Republican Club chose as president George H. Ellis of Newton; as secretary, Earl E. Davidson of Brookline; and as treasurer, George A. Rich, of Foxboro. Vice-presidents, an executive committee, and an election committee were also chosen.

In the report of the executive committee, prepared before Mr. Coolidge issued his statement on Sunday, the initiative of the club in promoting the Coolidge "boom" is mentioned, and it is asserted that there is a strong Coolidge sentiment in the entire country. The club has been engaged in naturalization work and was active in the support of Mr. Coolidge during the state campaign.

BETTER ROADS IN OKLAHOMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—Building of good roads throughout the State is expected to be stimulated to a great extent during the present year on account of the prospective increase in returns on automobile and truck licenses provided under a law which became effective the first of the year through a supreme court decision. The law was enacted in the 1919 Legislature, and intended to be a companion measure to the \$50,000,000 road bond issue which was later defeated. Henry Wood, state highway commissioner, estimates the license fees, or taxes, will aggregate \$2,000,000 this year.

the score is bested with difficulties. This was the passacaglia on a theme of Handel, for violin and cello, by Halvorsen. Johan Halvorsen is a Norwegian, born at Drammen. He was a pupil of Lindberg and Nordquist at the Stockholm Conservatory, and of Cesar Thomson in Liege, and for two decades he has conducted at the National Theater in Christiania. The passacaglia, flooded with Bach feeling and the Handel tradition, despite its puzzle-problems for the fingers, is a work of genius. Some of the variations are comparatively simple, with their long-drawn double stops that give the two instruments the four-square fullness of the string quartet; and then the mercurial change is to brisk, swift coloratura flights, or a delicate pattern of spicato bowing that asks as much of the cello as of the nimble violin.

Insufficiency of Rehearsal

This remarkably beautiful duet was played by Dr. Thaddeus Rich, concertmaster of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and Hans Kindler, the first "cellist." The rest of the program, Dohnany's quartet, op. 15, in D flat, and Mozart's quartet, No. 14 in E flat, was performed by the Rich Quartet, which associated Harry Aleinikoff as second violin and Samuel Belov as viola with the players named. These two were newcomers, and the sensitive touch-and-go of the fast movement in Dohnany's work, the presto acciaccato, suffered from that old complaint in chamber music, insufficiency of rehearsal. No amount of ability can take the place of elbow grease in preparing to play a string quartet, or a symphony. When Carl Pohlig led the Philadelphia Orchestra he was angry with me for pointing out that his orchestra was not rehearsing enough. I told him the Boston Symphony Orchestra men were doing their three hours a day to his one and a half. His retort was: "I have genius, and I can get in one hour what leaders without genius take many hours to accomplish." But it is vain to try to convince vanity.

Nicholas Doute, an oratorical tenor whose thoughtful scholarship commands respect, for he has sung in every Bach festival at Bethlehem, gave the first in a series of three lecture-recitals, on "Composers of America." This first evening dealt with New England, and it is of interest to notice the composers represented in the list of songs. They were: Dudley Buck, George W. Chadwick ("Thou Art So Like a Flower"), and "The Rose Leaned Over the Pool"; Arthur Foote ("Sea Gulls"), Horatio Parker ("I Shall Come Back to You"), Arthur Hyde, Charles M. Loefler ("Peacocks"), Sidney Homer ("Requiem"), Charles F. Manney, William Arms Fisher, Bainbridge Crist, Dwight Fiske, Henry Hadley, Benjamin Whelpley. Explanation and presentation were equally admirable. In speaking of Chadwick, Mr. Doute described his post at the head of the New England Conservatory as one of the most important distinctions to which a musician could aspire.

A new chamber music organization, the Such Trio, made its debut. The members are Henry Such, violin; Arthur Newstead, piano; Percy Such, cello. The trios used were Beethoven's in D major, op. 70, and Dvořák's in F minor, op. 65. Henry Such played several numbers with the piano. All of the performers gave a good account of themselves, but it was not to the advantage of the ensemble that the lid of the piano was raised in a hall of moderate dimensions.

man who is in a hurry, although it is very seldom that anybody in Oxford is in a hurry, for the journey through the two main streets, "the Corn," and "the High," requires careful negotiation in order to prevent collision. Indeed, a university has suggested the passing of a new local by-law compelling pedestrians as well as bicycles to carry red rear lights.

The growth of the resident population of late, particularly during the last five years, has been abnormal. Whole districts sprang up just before the war, particularly in the north, south and east. Banbury Road and Woodstock Road, the two main roads leading out of Oxford to the north, are now continuous streets of houses as far as Summertown and Wolvercote, respectively. On the east, the three main roads, two leading respectively to Headington and Cowley, and the third to Iffley and Littlemore, are now lined with terrace and cottage houses, with intersecting streets of a like character; while on the south, or Abingdon Road side, the new town of Hinksey sprang up just before the war.

Demand for More Houses

But building has perforce been stopped for five years and the cry is for more houses and the destruction of the slum property. For Oxford is no exception to the general rule that poverty and wealth, bad and good housing accommodation, repose side by side, and there are many bad conditions that require immediate and drastic remedies to be applied. There is considerable overcrowding, particularly in the older quarters on the south and west, many parts of which can only be described as slums. A new housing scheme is engaging the attention of the corporation but the proposals hitherto made have not met with general approval, owing to their inadequacy.

When the war denuded Oxford of its undergraduates, many lodging-house keepers retired, as they had made their "pile," and their premises were let to residents who have no desire to enter into business of this character. The result was that when the first full term after the war opened in October, a term so full as to overtop all previous records in the number of undergraduates coming into residence, by more than 500, there was not sufficient accommodation for the students. Army huts were erected in the grounds of some of the colleges, but still the cry for more rooms went up. The only way in which to meet the difficulty was to relax the rule which compelled all undergraduates to reside within a mile and a half from the center of the city. This distance was extended to three and a half miles—an amendment which has given a considerable impetus to the bicycle industry—and lodging-house keepers were no longer required to be licensed by the delegacy. Now there is a rumor that the delegacy is to be abolished by the delegacy. The large number of resident students, and the increased area of residence, has entailed much extra work on the proctors, hence the witty cartoon of the Punch artist, depicting a proctor rushing round the outskirts of the city on a motor-scooter, followed by his two "bullers" to see if all the undergraduates are indoors at the proper hour.

Streets Crowded

The streets are crowded with pedestrians, bicycles, and motor-cars; the lecture-rooms are filled, and so are the Bodleian Library and its offshoot,

the state Legislature passed a rigid "bone dry" law. In January, 1919, the State had experienced such economic and social benefit from the operation of its prohibition law that the Arkansas Senate ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a unanimous vote while only two members of the lower house opposed it. Unexampled prosperity was enjoyed by the State last year and absence of the saloon is held to be a most important factor in bringing this about. The number of farms have increased, new lands have been developed and the value of farm products advanced to \$380,000,000. Statistics of the year give the State first place in the production of ash, cottonwood, and red gum timber; third in hickory and oak, and fifth in yellow pine. Mines and quarries produced approximately \$75,000,000 in products. In 1915, before prohibition was adopted, there were only 100 miles of improved road in the State. In 1919 there were 500 miles actually constructed, 3000 miles of hard surface road under construction and 5500 miles authorized. Incidentally more funds have been provided for the schools and vocational education and courses in agriculture, trades, industries, and home economics have been introduced. Such is a year of economic progress under the beneficent advantages which prohibition engenders.

The number of women students, also, has increased considerably, possibly partly in view of the more than possible admission of women to the degrees of the older universities, which have been more conservative in the granting of these honors than the more modern institutions.

Khaki has almost entirely disappeared from the street, but there is a set look of grim determination and grit on the faces of the men now in residence, and the scars of war are not wanting to tell of what has happened in the immediate past. There is no time now for the foolhardiness which once was reckoned to be inseparable from university life, no inclination for "gown" to pick a quarrel with "town," and even the 5th of November this year, once so dreaded by the residents, when all who could remained within doors, passed without any untoward incident.

Clubs Revived

All the clubs which have been in abeyance for five years have been revived, and there are now abundant opportunities for budding politicians, barristers, and clergymen to exercise and practice their oratorical and rhetorical powers. There is, however, one club which does not seem likely to reopen its doors. Prior to 1914, the Bullingdon was known as the "Club of Bloods." It was the rendezvous of the extravagant set, but, although an attempt has been made to revive it, it was unsuccessful. Not sufficient encouragement was received, for the wealthy now realize that the days of class and social distinctions, if not over, are rapidly nearing their end, or, at any rate, they must not be emphasized.

Each college has its club and debating society, in addition to its common room, and there are numerous societies, in addition to the "Union," where men of like tastes or religious opinions, may meet for discussion and conference. For instance, there is the Adler Society, which has just entertained the Chief Rabbi, the Newman Society, and a number of other organizations. To add to the gaiety of university life, there is now in residence a Buddhist monk, who wears the bright yellow robe of his mendicant order.

Social Side

The social side of Oxford life is now well catered for. Practically every evening lectures and concerts are given to which the "town" are invited, and the revival of the O. U. D. S., Oxford University Dramatic Society, is regarded as one of the features of the new era of Oxford life. The Ashmolean Natural History, the Anthropological, Philological, Archaeological, Historical, and other societies of a similar character are in full session, while the various religious societies report full attendance at every meeting. Truly, a new Oxford is arising, and the promise for the future of the City of Spires is far from discouraging.

Halls may close, such as New Inn Hall, which, according to legend was built on the site of the seven deadly sins, but other halls in greater number are founded. Last year three new halls were opened, and this term two others have been added to the list, one for Serbian students and the other to the memory of Bishop Boyd Carpenter—the Ripon Hall for theological students.

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"Men in Useful Industries"
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Hundreds of men formerly employed in the manufacture and sale of liquor are now

engaged in industries which are producing something of value to the world and thereby have become an important element in meeting the call for an increased production of essentials. Every man formerly connected with the liquor traffic who has applied for a new position at the Illinois Free Employment Bureau at Chicago, has been placed, according to W. C. Starkey, chief clerk of the bureau. Mr. Starkey told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion the men who were formerly engaged in work connected with the liquor traffic are having no difficulty whatever in finding employment in other and useful lines of industry. It is said that the economic value of turning thousands of men in the liquor business into useful pursuits is already being felt.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLASS B TOURNEY
MAKES HEADWAY

Victory of Reginald Roome of the Yale Club Is the Sole Surprise of the Day's Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Class B squash tennis championship tournament started in real earnest on the courts of the Yale Club Monday. All but two of the matches of the upper half of the second round were completed, and two in the lower half were played ahead of schedule.

Through a default, R. V. Mahon, the hard-hitting athlete of the Columbia Club, advanced to the fourth round. E. J. Clapp and J. A. Viator of the Yale Club team—leaders in the metropolitan team championship—were compelled to default, and their places were filled by the addition of L. J. Doyle, a Princeton Club representative, and W. H. Day of Plainfield, New Jersey. The only surprise of the day was the defeat of Jesse Hoyt of the Princeton Club by Reginald Roome, a player of the Yale Club.

Among the favorites who won their matches in actual play were R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club; Clyde Martin and H. R. Stern, Yale Club, and J. A. Richards, Harvard Club. A number of players advanced by default, notably Hewitt Morgan and A. H. Tomes of the Harvard Club and C. T. Cooney of the Yale Club.

Roome lost the first game and then won the second by steadiness of play. In the third Hoyt held the advantage until the score was 13 to 8 in his favor; then he eased off somewhat on his speed, and Roome, taking advantage of the opportunity, brought the score to 14-all, then 16-all. The service then changed hands several times until Roome managed to capture the extra point by a skillfully placed return, winning the match. The summary:

NATIONAL CLASS B SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

J. F. Troutstone, Yale Club, defeated G. H. Breed, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-11.

Second Round

J. R. Greenwood, Princeton Club, defeated Donald McClatchie, Columbia Club, by default.

R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, defeated James O'Rourke, Yale Club, 15-9, 15-9.

A. H. Tomes, Harvard Club, defeated Kenneth Kunhardt, Columbia Club, by default.

L. A. Coffin, Columbia Club, defeated A. B. Humpstone, Yale Club, 15-15, 15-8.

Clyde Martin, Yale Club, defeated F. D. Shaw, Columbia Club, 15-4, 15-8.

N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated John Munroe, Harvard Club, by default.

F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, defeated S. P. Hayward, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-4.

Hewitt Morgan, Morgan Club, defeated D. H. Reed, Harvard Club, by default.

F. S. Sellers, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, 15-3, 15-4.

C. J. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated Leonard Beekman, Princeton Club, by default.

H. R. Stern, Yale Club, defeated D. J. Rochester, Squash Club, 15-8, 15-8.

J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, defeated G. R. Faber, Plainfield, 15-1, 15-7.

R. V. Mahon, Yale Club, defeated W. S. Seamans Jr., Harvard Club, 15-13, 15-11.

H. C. McCulloch, Yale Club, defeated R. F. Potter, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-11.

R. D. Roome, Yale Club, defeated Jesse Hoyt, Princeton Club, 9-15, 15-5, 17-16.

Third Round

R. V. Mahon, Columbia Club, defeated J. R. Greenwood, Princeton Club, by default.

SKATING CARNIVAL

OPENS IMPRESSIVELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SARANAC LAKE, New York.—With hundreds of visitors already in town for the three-day midwinter carnival which opens here today, and with the Pontiac rink in perfect condition, there is much speculation over the results of the United States championship races in the 220-yard and one-mile events.

There are 30 entries. While Joseph Moore, the New York champion representing the Lake Placid Skating Association, is the favorite, it is expected that there will be a sharp contest between Moore and the other strong skaters who have arrived.

Among the other entries are J. S. Rogers of Boston, Massachusetts, representing the New England Skating Association; Russell Wheeler of Montreal, Quebec; Leslie Boyd of New York; William Steinmetz of Chicago; Ray Bryant of Lake Placid, New York; and Edmund Horton of Saranac Lake, who is likely to win the 220 and 440-yard events. There will be several events in the junior class.

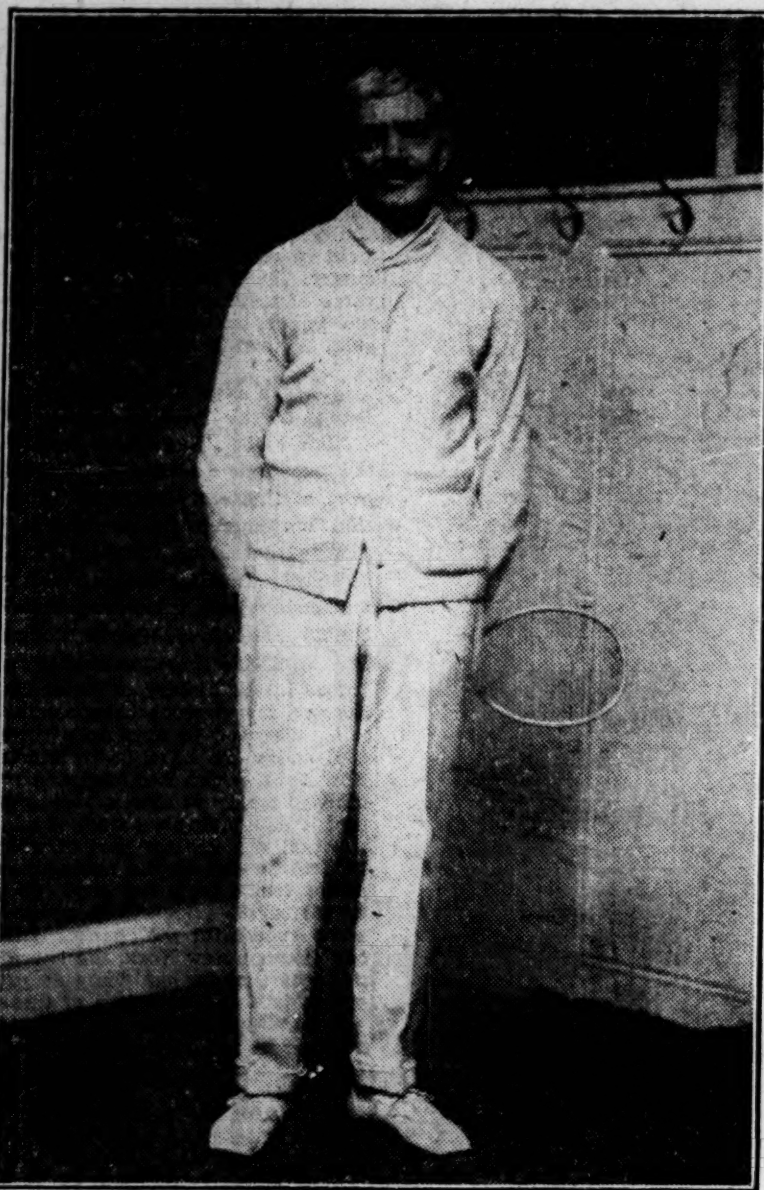
The town is dressed in the colors of the rainbow for the carnival, which opens this morning with a procession of decorated floats. At the head of the parade will ride Miss Helen Distin, who has been elected Queen of the Carnival.

WASHINGTON WINS BASKETBALL GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—University of Washington won the initial basketball game of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference from the University of Oregon, Saturday by a score of 35 to 26. Excellent teamwork and accurate passing featured the game, both teams displaying an aggressive style of play that made the score an exceptionally high one.

The first half started with both teams playing at their highest speed, and the scoring was about even, until the last few minutes of the first period neither team leading at any time by more than two points. In the last two minutes Washington made four bas-



Sir G. A. Thomas, who won three London Badminton championships

SIR G. A. THOMAS WINS
BADMINTON TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—The game of badminton is being revived in London and the first tournament since the war has been decided at the Logan Club, Kensington. This was for the London championships, which have been in abeyance since December, 1913. Sir G. A. Thomas won the newly-introduced men's singles, and shared the honors in the men's doubles and mixed doubles.

F. Chesterton and Mrs. R. C. Tragett again played in the mixed doubles, which they won in 1913, and they walked through their early opponents so easily that it looked as if they would retain the championship.

In the fourth round, however, they ran up against Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss H. Hogarth, and were beaten after a terrific struggle. Chesterton and Mrs. Tragett took the first set at 15 to 10, and started the second set well to the fore, but they looked like getting home in two straight sets. Then Miss H. Hogarth came to the rescue with some clever cross shots just over the net. These got Mrs. Tragett on the run, and though she battled on most pluckily, Miss Hogarth always seemed to have the measure of her, and played with sound generalship. The results of the finals were:

Men's Singles Open Championship—Sir G. A. Thomas defeated A. Macdonald, 15-7, 15-5.

Mixed Doubles Open Championship—Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss H. Hogarth defeated B. L. Bigwood and Mrs. Harvey, 15-12, 15-10.

Ladies' Doubles Open Championship—Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss H. Hogarth defeated Miss C. L. Radeglia and Miss V. Elton, 15-11, 15-5.

Men's Doubles Open Championship—Sir G. A. Thomas and A. P. Engelbach defeated P. V. Dupré and W. F. Page, 15-8, 15-18.

FLUCTUATING FORM OF LEADING CLUBS

FIRST DIVISION OF FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

Goals

West Bromwich..... 17 0 6 67 39 24

Burnley..... 13 6 6 29 26 22

Newcastle United..... 12 5 7 31 21 29

Bolton Wanderers..... 11 7 7 45 35 29

Sunderland..... 13 2 9 43 35 28

Manchester City..... 9 6 9 48 48 24

Arsenal..... 8 9 6 37 35 25

Sheffield United..... 10 5 10 42 41 25

Bradford..... 9 6 8 37 33 24

Aston Villa..... 11 2 10 44 41 24

Manchester City..... 9 6 9 48 48 24

Middlesbrough..... 9 6 9 27 38 24

Everton..... 8 7 8 42 39 23

Liverpool..... 9 5 10 31 32 23

Blackburn Rovers..... 6 7 11 31 50 19

Manchester United..... 7 8 7 21 26 22

Derby County..... 7 7 10 25 36 21

Bradford City..... 6 7 12 37 47 19

Blackburn Rovers..... 6 7 11 31 50 19

Preston North End..... 6 6 12 33 56 17

Oldham Athletic..... 7 2 13 25 34 16

Sheffield Wednesday..... 4 6 14 18 38 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—The association football games of January 3 brought a strenuous program extending over 10 days to a close, and the second half of the season finds West Bromwich still leading the First Division clubs. On the first Saturday in 1920, the Albion displayed their usual form and trounced Blackburn Rovers by 5 goals to 1. A Bentley scoring three for the winners. This result showed a welcome recovery, for two days previously the Albion had met with a heavy defeat at Sunderland by no less than 4 goals to 1, a result largely due to B. Travers, who netted three times. On the whole the northeastern clubs had a most satisfactory day on January 3, for Middlesbrough also triumphed over Burnley, the second club by four clear goals, of which G. W. Elliott got three; and Newcastle

United proved too much for Aston Villa, thus completing a trio of victories, of which perhaps the most unexpected was that of Sunderland, who had previously lost three games running.

By way of contrast to these results, on the Saturday following, in addition to the victory of the leaders above mentioned, Burnley succeeded in making a draw on the Aston Villa ground, though they could not prevent Clem Stephenson from getting through their defense twice. Their failure to secure the full points did not affect their position in the League standing, though the margin of difference between them and the leaders was increased to 2 points. While the first two clubs improved on previous form, the third and fourth clubs showed inability to overcome what appeared to be the weakest of opposition. Oldham Athletic are at present only second from the bottom of the standing, but visiting Newcastle they succeeded in defeating the United by the only goal of the game before the biggest crowd at a First Division game, one of 45,000. Derby County, another club within the lowest half dozen, at home to Sunderland, did well in defeating the visitors by 3 to 1.

The immediate results of these defeats for members of the leading quartet was that the Bolton Wanderers displaced Sunderland and took the fourth place in the table, and Chelsea, whose victory with a much rearranged team, over Manchester United at Manchester, was a smart performance, are now only a point behind Sunderland. One of the most creditable results of the day was Sheffield Wednesday's draw with Everton at Liverpool, for the Wednesday are at the bottom of the standing. For high scoring, West Bromwich took the palm with their five against the Rovers, but Middlesbrough followed up their 4-to-0 success of two days earlier with another victory by 4 to 1 against Preston North End. Again Elliott was to the fore and scored a couple. Other players who netted twice were S. H. Fazackerley of Sheffield United, Miller of Liverpool, and J. G. Cock of Chelsea.

INTER-VARSITY HOCKEY MATCH

Oxford and Cambridge Universities Are Now Preparing for Annual Match of February 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The enthusiasts of the game of hockey, with the arrival of the second term, are making final preparations at Cambridge University for the resumption of the inter-varsity contest with the sister university at Oxford. During the first term, which was wound up with a great victory over a side representing the rest of the east of England, G. L. Corfield was handicapped by the fact that the association and rugby football games attracted some of the best hockey talent, notably G. E. C. Wood, who, with the captain, was an old Blue at hockey. These two players were the only Blues available with which to build up the 1919 side, but the hockey captain had a far easier task before him than had the association football and rugby football captains, who had to get together the best possible team in time for the second week in December.

Cambridge had the better of the argument at Queens Club in the two football encounters and with the accession of new material from the other clubs, the hockey authorities are hopeful that in hockey also the Light Blues will be superior. Oxford won the last match in 1914, by the odd goal in three, but the strength of the material available at Cambridge seems to justify the hope that Cambridge will get an advantage in 1920. At present the games stand at 11 wins for each of the two universities, three matches being left to draw.

The main position to be filled, as in association football, is the center-half position, and at Cambridge the present captain takes that responsibility. Whether Mr. Corfield will be in England when the inter-varsity match takes place is not yet known, and if a substitute has to be found he will have a great standard to play up to. A. K. Bird, the secretary, has filled the right-half position, and G. F. Smith completes the middle line, but H. K. Cassel is also well thought of and is a useful man in that he is at home in more than one position.

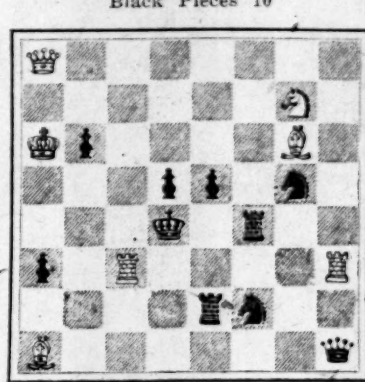
While the half-back line is of satisfactory strength, the question of the fullbacks presents greater difficulties. G. J. H. Burton and G. P. Pittar have shown themselves most promising during the first half of the season, but have not given complete satisfaction. Both are seniors. Two capable goal keepers have been found in W. T. Coles, a freshman, and in E. T. Brett. The forward line has been subjected to many changes in the course of selection so that it is not of much importance to compare the respective performances of the two universities. Startling results are notoriously common during the transitional stages of finding out the best talent, and the two hockey sides have been no exception. J. E. L. Warren made a great debut in his first trial match for the varsity when he scored six goals in the center-forward position, but G. P. Morris has recently been undertaking those duties with success. On his right he has had a great player, a freshman by the way, from Marlborough, T. W. Mansergh, who is practically certain of his "Blue." As a pair, he and N. M. Jerram have been very effective in the club games. It is on the left wing that the most frequent changes have occurred and here S. A. Wahid has proved a great individualist, if not particularly brilliant in combined work. J. C. W. McBryan and L. J. King are as likely as any to gain their places on the left.

CHESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

PROBLEM NO. 125

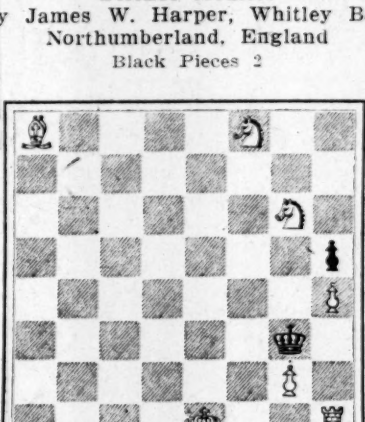
By Murray W. Marble
Black Pieces 19



White Pieces 7
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 126

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
By James W. Harper, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England
Black Pieces 2



White Pieces 7
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 123. 1. Q-K5 P-Q5 or K4

No. 124. 1. K-K7 KxP

2. QxQP P-K3

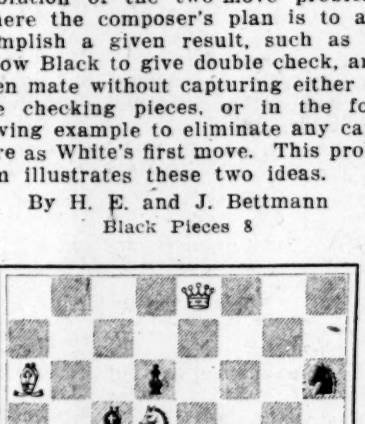
3. Q-K4 Q-Q

Prob. Comp. A. Charlack

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Following the extensive Cross Checkers came the Task idea, in the evolution of the two-move problem, where the composer's plan is to accomplish a given result, such as to allow Black to give double check and then mate without capturing either of the checking pieces, or in the following example to eliminate any capture as White's first move. This problem illustrates these two ideas.

By H. E. and J. Bettmann
Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 8
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire County Chess Association, England, was held at Burton-on-Trent. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sir R. A. Cooper, Bart., M.P.; treasurer, Mr. S. Siddons; secretary, Mr. O. L. Browne (Burton); captain, Mr. H. E. Price (Birmingham); committee, Messrs. F. Beebe (Walsall), H. H. Norman (Wolverhampton), W. C. Hinley (North Staffordshire), H. V. Laybourn (Burton), and W. V. Crosbie (Hanley).

It was decided to enter the Hickman cup (club championship) and also the M. C. C. U. county championship.

Some of the London League results are as follows:

West London..... 8½ Battersea..... 7½

Boltonians..... 8½ Islington..... 7½

London Kentish..... 8½ Kennington..... 7½

Metropolitan..... 9½ Leyton..... 8½

North London..... 9½ Hampstead..... 6½

Brixton..... 14½ Maurice..... 2

West London..... 9½ Bohemians..... 5

Metropolitan..... 9½ Kennington..... 7½

Hampstead..... 9½ Islington..... 7½

North London..... 8½ Leyton..... 7½

The "Italia Scacchistica" has raised a 50-board team to play a correspondence match with the Kent County Chess Association, England. Among the leading Italian players will be found Vignoli, Del Turco, Mor-

cotti, Batori, Sani, de Barbieri, and Suiger.

A short tournament was held in Amsterdam in which the visiting master, Richard Reti, captured first prize, with 6 to 1, and Marchand second, 5 to 2.

Constantinople has a new chess club with quarters at the Y. M. C. A. Its initial match with the Café Luxembourg was lost, 10 to 6.

The Manhattan Chess Club of New York is arranging two more telegraphic matches: one of 10 boards with Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the Boston City Club, for February 21, and one of 12 boards with the Capital City Club of Washington, District of Columbia, for February 23.

L. B. Meyer, vice-president of the Metropolitan Chess League, New York, gave a simultaneous exhibition to the Junior Association of Marshall's Chess Club, winning all the games.

The following game was recently played simultaneously by Capablanca at Bradford, England:

White Black

J. R. Capablanca C. W. Roberts

1. P-K4 P-K4

2. P-KB4 P-K4

3. P-K4 P-K4

4. BxP Q-R3ch

5. K-B Q-KK4

6. P-Q4 K-K2

7. P-K4 K-K2

8. B-K3 Castles

9. P-QB3 P-QK3

10. Q-K2 Q-K2

11. Q-K1-B3 Q-K3

12. P-K4 P-K4

13. K-K5 Q-KB3

14. P-K3 Q-B4

15. QxQ KxQ

16. BxP(B4) P-KR3

17. K-K2 P-K3

18. P-K1P K-K2

19. K-K3 B-Q4

20. P-QB4 B-K2

21. K-KR3 K-K3

22. B-K3 K-K3

23. K-B6ch B-K1

24. KtPxB Q-RQ

25. R-Q Kt-QR4

26. R-KR3 KtP

27. P-K1 Kt-K4

28. R-QR P-R4

29. P-K4 P-P

30. R-QR7 B-K3

31. RxBQBP Q-Qch

32. K-B2 R-Q4

33. R-QK17 RxBP

34. P-K6 R-3ch

35. K-K3 RKK1Pch

36. KtP B-K5ch

37. K-B2 BxR

38. PxBPch KxP

39. R-R7ch R-K3

40. RxB R-K3

41. P-Q3 P-K4

42. BxP R-P

43. K-K3 Kt-K4

44. B-B7 R-Qch

45. K-B4 R-Qch

46. K-K2 R-Q5

Draw agreed.

FOULS MAKE VICTORY EASY FOR LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—Louisiana State University won its first important basketball game of the season Saturday against Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, 27 to 12. Mississippi played a strong guarding game, making it difficult for the Baton Rouge players to score many open goals.

Both sides had numerous fouls, Capt. P. Hague '21 of Louisiana scoring 11 out of 15 attempts. In goals from the floor the locals showed superiority, scoring eight field goals to the visitors' three. A number of football men of last season played on both teams. The summary:

LOUISIANA STATE MISSISSIPPI

Middlebrook, If..... F. A. Laird, M. Laird

Hayes, F..... G. Burns, Vernon

Helm, McFarland, C..... C. Bowers

Hague, P..... J. H. Hughes, Fikes

Kirkpatrick, Ives, Jr., J. Hughes, Fikes

Score—Louisiana State University 27, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College 12.

Goals from field—Hague 5, Helm 2, Middlebrook, McFarland for Louisiana; Bowers 2, Clayton for Mississippi. Goals from foul—Hague 11 for Louisiana; Hughes 3, Clayton 2, Bowers for Mississippi. Referee—P. E. Manuel, Brothers College. Time—20m. halves.

CP O S

DIRECT SAILINGS

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HALT IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS

Action of the Federal Reserve Bank Has Greater Effect in Curbing Speculation in Commodities Than in Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—There came a pause in the headlong advance of prices in the cotton goods markets during last week. The signal set by the Federal Reserve Bank when it materially increased the rates for rediscount of commercial paper was something even the most optimistic speculator did not dare to ignore. The action had very little effect in the general securities markets, but it did have a vigorous effect in the commodity markets, and that is just what was designed to do. The speculation in the stock markets can and will be curbed in another way, but the raising of the rediscount rates has not only made it more expensive to accumulate huge stocks of commodities for speculative purposes, but it has given notice that the banks regard such practice as unsound, and do not propose to be parties to it. Fortunately, those who have large commitments of cotton goods that they have been expecting upon delivery to finance chiefly on borrowed capital, have taken the hint at once and have proceeded to dispose of some of their contracts. There has been no panic-stricken rush to unload, but a steady offering of goods from second hands which perceptibly softened prices in the gray goods markets and brought about declines of as much as a cent a yard on some constructions of print cloth yarn fabrics.

A Deterrent to Buyers

The same factors which forced speculative holders of goods to liquidate at least partially, have deterred buyers from placing orders beyond their minimum needs. The whole cloth market has thus been slowed up without the introduction of the pessimistic element which accompanies demoralization. The mills have made no attempt to combat the movement, nor have they been willing to meet the price reductions. They have had no need to do so, as practically all of them are so well sold ahead that they can well afford to wait a readjustment in the market for the purpose of putting business on a more sound foundation. Strange as it may seem, the situation has not in the least shaken the confidence of merchants in the holding power of the present day price levels. The demand is amply sufficient to absorb the offerings from second hands without seriously disturbing prices, they claim, and as long as the need for goods is so far in excess of the capacity of the mills to supply, no arbitrary action by bankers or any other body of men can obviate the necessity of high prices. It is pointed out that the advance in the retail selling price of cotton goods is much in excess of the average increase in the price of commodities, but as an offset to this, the price of silk has jumped even faster than that of cotton, and many have been forced to substitute cotton in place of silk fabric.

The need of the automobile industry in the way of cotton fabrics has been astonishingly large, and is being filled from a supply that is already inadequate to meet the normal volume of the regular demand.

Future Business Restricted

Fine cotton fabrics made from combed yarns have been relatively stronger than the coarser cloths, but the volume of business has been limited owing to the well-sold condition of the mills and their reluctance to accept further long future deliveries except as an act of special favor to an old established customer. Demand for fancy shirtings has been very strong and of seemingly inexhaustible volume, while the trend of the new season's styles toward fine lawns and organdies for dresses has resulted in a rush to secure such fine yarn goods while they can still be bought.

Yarns are probably the strongest division of the entire cotton goods market and there seems no hope of getting the orders that are being offered. Medium and coarser numbers are now filling scarce, and southern mills are fully as reluctant to sell as those of New England. The prices asked are naturally very high, and in some cases fully 10 per cent above last week's figures. Buyers of the finer numbers, for which the highest prices are exacted, are showing some hesitation about placing new orders. They think that there will be a large amount of this yarn imported as soon as the foreign spinners can supply it and they prefer to wait for an opportunity to obtain what they need from foreign sources, rather than buy at the present prices.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

NEW YORK, New York.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation in the last three years spent approximately \$125,000,000 for new construction and charged more than \$80,000,000 to earnings for depreciation and amortization, a total of \$205,000,000, or a sum nearly equal to the combined capital stock and bonded debt of the company. Last year the company paid off \$22,500,000 of 7 per cent notes, \$15,000,000 before maturity.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: Elec Stor Bat 130, G Asphalt com 113, Lehigh Nav 63 1/4, Lake Superior 20 1/4, Phila Co 40 1/4, Phila C pf 25 1/4, Phila Elec 25 1/4, Phila Rap Tr 25 1/4, Phila Tract 61 1/4, Union Tract 26, United Gas Imp 54 1/4.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	127 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/4
Am Car & Fy	108 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/4
Am Int Corp	98 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/4
Am Loco	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/4
Am Shelters	128 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/4
Am Sugar	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am Tel & Tel	149 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/4
Am Woolen	61	62 1/2	61	61 1/4
Anacosta	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/4
A G & W L	161 1/2	163 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/4
B & O	32	33 1/2	32	32 1/4
Bald Loco	114 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/4
Beth Steel	95 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/4
Can Pac	128 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/4
Can Leather	91 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/4
Chandler	127 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/4
Chl. M & St P	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 3/4
Chino	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/4
Corn Prods	84	85 1/2	84	84 1/4
Cruible Steel	225 1/2	227 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/4
Cuba Cane Sugar	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/4
Cuba C Sug pf	84	85 1/2	84	84 1/4
Gen Motors	294	302 1/2	294	300 1/4
Goodrich	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
Inspiration	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4
Int Paper	81 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/4
Kennecott	39 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/4
Marine	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 3/4
Marine pf	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/4
Max Motor	31	32 1/2	31	31 1/4
Mo Pacific	100	102 1/2	100	101 1/4
Mex Pet	197	202 1/2	197	200 1/4
N Y Central	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 3/4
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 3/4
Pan Am	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/4
Pan Am Pet B	89 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/4
Penn	42 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/4
Pierce Arrow	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/4
Reading	73 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/4
Rip I & Steel	112 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/4
Royal Dutch N Y	108 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/4
St Paul	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/4
Studebaker	101	103 1/2	101	102 1/4
Texas Co	201	204 1/2	201	202 1/4
Texas & Pacific	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 3/4
Transcont Oil	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 3/4
Union Pacific	122 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4
U S Rubber	124 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/4
U S Smelting	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/4
U S Steel	105 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/4
U S Realty	53 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/4
Westinghouse	53 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/4
Wills-Overland	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4
Worthington Pump	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/4

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 4 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 5 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 6 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 7 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 8 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 9 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 10 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 11 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 12 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 13 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 14 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 15 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 16 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 17 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 18 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 19 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Lib 20 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
City of Paris 4 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Un King 5 1/2 1921	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Un King 5 1/2 1929	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4
Un King 5 1/2 1937	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 3/4

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/4
A A Ch com	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/4
Am Zinc pf	56 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/4
Arizona Com	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4
Booth Fish	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4
Copper	64	65 1/2	64	64 1/4
Boston & Maine	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/4
Butte & Sup	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/4
Cal & Arizona	63 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/4
Cal & Hecla	29 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/4
Copper	46	48 1/2	46	47 1/4
Davis-Daly	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4
East Butte	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 3/4
East Mass	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 3/4
Granby	50 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/4
Gorton-Pew	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4
Gray & Davis	46 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/4
Greene-Can	36 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/4
Knoblock	42 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/4
Isle Royale	24 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/4
Lake Copper	46 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/4
Mass Elec com	72 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/4
Mass Elec pf	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
May-Old Colony	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4
Miami	24 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/4
Mohawk	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/4
Mullins Body	48 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/4
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 3/4
North Butte	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/4
Old Dominion	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/4
Oncola	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/4
Parish & Bing	23 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4
Pond Creek	23 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4
Root & Van Der	51 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/4
Stewart	44 1/2	46 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/4
Swift & Co	127 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/4
United Shoe	106 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/4
U S Smelting	70 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/4

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Atina Explos	8 1/2	9 1/2
Allied Packers	27	28
Am Safety Razor	12 1/2	13 1/2
Chalmers Motors	6	7
Cities S Bkrs Cfs	43	44
General Asphalt	117 1/2	118 1/2
General Motors (new)	20 1/2	21 1/2
Guillat Oil	49 1/2	50 1/2
Hendee Manuf	45	46
Houston Oil	125	126
Invincible Oil	33	34
Merrill	21 1/2	22 1/2
Ohio Body	33	34
Orpheum	23 1/2	24 1/2
Peerless	44	45
Rand Mines	41 1/2	42 1/2
Retail Candy	15 1/2	16 1/2
Ryan Pet	37 1/2	38 1/2
Skelly	11 1/2	12 1/2
Simms Petrol	55 1/2	56 1/2
Texas Co (new)	52	53
Tropical Oil	21	22
White Oil	28	29

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
March	36.00	36.25	35.90	36.18
May	34.07	34.40	33.98	34.26
July	32.10	32.44	32.00	32.30
October	29.85	29.98	29.71	29.87
December	28.45	28.65	28.35	28.57
Spots 29.15, down 10 points.				

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
January	27.55	27.75	27.37	27.55
March	25.18	25.32	25.04	25.22

ANNUAL REPORT OF
MORRIS & CO.

Inventories Shrink Nearly \$6,000,000 on Account of Heavy Decline in Value of Products—Agitation Against Concern

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Morris & Co., packers, report for the year ended November 1, 1919, net earnings of \$703,641 on a capital investment of \$56,025,684, or 1.25 per cent, which compares with \$4,217,558 earned upon \$52,864,934 capitalization, or 7.83 per cent in 1918. Profit was somewhat less than one-eighth of a cent on each dollar of sales, including by-products. The income account as compared with the previous year is as follows:

	1919	1918
Income	\$3,170,155	\$10,023,192
Mfg profit	2,047,626	6,244,883
Misc earnings	3,575,216	4,290,086
Total	5,622,841	10,534,977
Expenditures		
Adm on bds	575,750	487,800
Admin exp	2,047,626	1,862,833
Tax, insur, misc, int	3,518,453	4,290,086
Total	6,141,829	6,440,719
Net earnings	703,641	4,217,558
Less divs pd	200,000	300,000
Added to sur	403,641	3,917,558

Inventories show a shrinkage of \$5,870,508 standing at \$35,988,508, compared with \$41,859,506 in 1918. This was caused by a heavy decline in the value of products under process of manufacture, as the company has priced these goods on the market basis at the close of each month.

President Edward Morris says in part: "The poor showing we have made this year has been due to agitation against us—the decline in inventory, and the effect of the low price of foreign exchange upon our export business."

"Our current liabilities have decreased during the year by about \$6,000,000. Additional bonds of \$6,250,000 were issued during the year and a large proportion were purchased by our employees through our profit-sharing plan."

"While prices on all other products have been advancing, ours are the outstanding exceptions, the whole prices on meats being 32 per cent less than last spring, and we are in this respect on a sound pre-war basis, more so, no doubt, than any other industry. During the year we have advanced wages about 20 per cent."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 25

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.

Baltimore, Md.—I. Elchenberg of Elchenberg & Sons; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—Phil. Hart of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.

Burlington, N. C.—Charles I. Cohen; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—Frederick of S. Freehling & Son; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—O. E. Hagen of Tucker & Hagen; Bellevue.

Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Culter of Culter Shoe Co.; United States.

Dallas, Texas—F. A. Brown; United States.

El Paso, Texas—W. L. Shelby of Shelby Shoe Co.; United States.

Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. E. Headon; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.

Los Angeles, Cal.—C. B. Short of Broadway Dept. Store; Essex.

Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of John Greber Co.; Essex.

Denver, Tenn.—E. Weiss; Essex.

Minneapolis, Minn.—G. W. Robertson; United States.

Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins of Hollins Sons & Co.; United States.

New York City—W. W. Bowman of Columbia Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—A. Bradshaw of Perry & Bradshaw; United States.

Oxford, N. C.—S. and D. Cohen; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. H. Helligan of Helligan Shoe Co.; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—M. J. Newell of Newell & Schneider Co.; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Sautlers; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. A. Tobey of Kauffman Bros Co.; United States.

San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.

San Francisco, Cal.—I. Gardener; United States.

San Francisco, Cal.—G. R. Weeks of W. William Marvin Co.; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—S. H. Simmons; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.

St. Louis, Mo.—M. Lipfritz; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file in the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

HIGH-GRADE FILMS MOST PROFITABLE

Supporters of Massachusetts Bill
for State Censorship of Motion
Pictures Find Cooperation Is
Constantly Widening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Motion pictures that show real art and beauty, that are high grade and instructive or full of wholesome fun, and free from things degrading, have conclusively proved themselves superior attractions and producers of the greatest profits, say those who are supporting the bill for state censorship of motion pictures now before the Massachusetts Legislature. It is fundamental, they say, that those things which are constructive and commendable always bring in the biggest receipts in the end. And these people feel certain that the film industry will come to recognize that point.

The state committee on motion pictures, that originated the censorship bill, has received a cooperation that seems to be at once large and spontaneous. Already 124 state-wide and local organizations, covering a considerable range of civic, educational, and religious activities, have joined the promoters of the measure. These include 42 clubs of the State and Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, 33 social organizations, four ministers' associations, and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and other groups.

The executive committee of the state committee on motion pictures has been enlarged to include representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Grange, the Woman Suffrage Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, the Parents' League, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Public opinion in Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, and Fall River is evidently working strong for the censorship. Hundreds of individuals throughout the State have written in to the committee headquarters affirming their favor of the bill. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, and other colleges, as well as high schools, are holding debates upon the subject.

Chiefs of police of at least two cities of Massachusetts have stated evidence that boys under arrest have confessed to being led to the offenses by motion pictures that they had attended. And the police in some of the cities are giving active support of the censorship bill. A social worker recently said that what he and his coworkers were endeavoring to establish in the thoughts of young people, the film in a much more efficient way, because a much more striking way, managed to break down.

He also declared the motion picture business to be an amusement and an educational enterprise, and that it could be these and at the same time be a highly remunerative business enterprise. That the public has a stake in this matter has been clearly recognized, he further said. Those who urge censorship often stress the point that what they desire is not to in any way curtail or in any way injure the motion picture business, but rather to promote it by helping it to realize its unlimited opportunities in the way of making the world a better place in which to live.

STRIKES IN CANADA AFFECT LIVING COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Unemployment amongst members of the trade unions in Canada increased from 2.71 at the beginning of November, to 3.58 at the beginning of December. According to returns received from more than 4700 firms, there was a slight decline in the total volume of employment throughout Canada at the beginning of December, which decline continued and became pronounced near the end of the month, due to the slackening of the Christmas trade, and to a period of stock taking. A drop in employment at the end of the month was recorded in all provinces. The various offices of the Employment Service of Canada received about 35,000 applications for employment, were notified of 26,000 vacancies, and made about 21,000 regular placements and 6400 casual placements during December, as compared with 38,000 applications, 34,700 vacancies, 26,400 regular placements, and 5500 casual placements in November.

Twenty-two strikes were in force during December, involving about 3000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 48,960 working-days. Seven of the strikes commenced during that month and thirteen were still in existence when the month closed. These affected 1655 workpeople. During this month there was another rise in the cost of living, according to The Labor Gazette. The average cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$14.75 at the middle of the month, as compared with \$14.27 for November, 1919, \$13.63 for December, 1918, and \$7.50 for December, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices rose to 322.7 for December, as compared with 307.7 for November, 1918, 238.8 for December, 1918, and 137.6 for December, 1914.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
VICTORIA, British Columbia—Col. E. Scater, prohibition commissioner for this province, in addressing a meeting of the People's Prohibition Association here, gave it as his opinion that British Columbians have much

for which they can congratulate themselves since prohibition came into force. Some people, he said, talk quite pessimistically about what has been accomplished, but he went on to say that saloons had been closed. That circumstance in itself is sufficient to justify the act. Dealing with the recognized abuse by some doctors of the privilege of issuing prescriptions, Commissioner Scater said that time was showing the flaws in the legislation and he was quite confident that they would be remedied. The enforcement of the act rested in the hands of the police.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN LIBERIA

Society Founded in Boston 70
Years Ago Says Field of
Service Never So Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, a society founded in 1850, held its January meeting recently and reelected the Rev. Daniel D. Addison as president, Charles K. Bolton as vice-president and secretary, and James M. Hunnewell as treasurer. "Two men interested in the Negro and his problems were added to the board early in the year, Dr. Gardner W. Allen and Dr. Ernest A. Hooton," says the report of the secretary. "In the preceding year Bishop A. S. Lloyd returned to America. He not only brought back a vivid knowledge of and sympathy with Liberian problems, but was entrusted with a manuscript catalogue of the college, giving a list of graduates, and former students at the college, and also valuable biographical memoranda never before accessible in this country. The board thought it well to have this material in print, so that it might be available in the large libraries of the United States for students of African educational history."

Dr. N. H. B. Cassell, the new president of Liberia College, has been in this country throughout the year 1919, and the board has had the benefit of frequent conferences with him. It was also specially fortunate that Charles D. B. King, long a professor at the college, one of its trustees, and now President of the Republic, came to Boston this year. He proved himself an alert, intelligent, and progressive student of Liberian affairs. With him came H. F. Worley, of the American State Department, a sound and conservative adviser.

"On account of these opportunities for bringing our board in close touch with affairs in Africa, we formed a conference on the development of Liberia College by joining forces with the New York State Colonization Society, and the American Colonization Society in Washington. Your president and secretary attended a large meeting in New York where plans were formed for sending two teachers to Africa, and for keeping in closer touch, financially and otherwise, with Liberian affairs. Dr. E. C. Sage, Dr. J. H. Dillard, and George A. Plimpton, of New York, visited our board in Boston, and have been of inestimable service in bringing us into closer relations with the various forces working for improvement among the Negroes."

"We begin another year with pleasant relations established between ourselves and other organizations interested in Liberia. We have a more intimate acquaintance with the men who are to be prominent in Liberia during the next few years, and a better understanding of the financial possibilities connected with educational work in Monrovia. Our board may well feel that the past year has been one of exceptional opportunity, and the field for service mapped out by the benefactors whose funds we now administer never looked so promising as it does today."

HARVARD'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The new Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, which will receive students next fall, will have as its special field the work of placing instruction for teachers on the same plane as that of instruction for business and the profession of law. The present division of education at Harvard will continue only for undergraduate courses.

The new school will train school superintendents, teachers, and those preparing for teaching. It will have its own library and laboratory, as well as a model school and means for child study. Research will be made prominent in its operation. The foundation of the school is made possible by a gift of \$500,000 from the general education board. In addition to \$1,500,000 raised or pledged by the university itself. The fund will be known as the Charles William Eliot Foundation, in recognition of the long and distinguished services of the president emeritus of the university.

SOLDIERS' FARMS IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
DELHI, California—What is described by the California Land Settlement Board as the first soldier land settlement project to be established in the United States, is to be opened in the town of Delhi, Merced County, according to the Land Settlement Board. The settlement is to be in the midst of a large fruit and melon growing section, the land being capable also of raising alfalfa, fruits, grains, and vegetables, especially sweet potatoes. It will consist of about 40 farms and 20 allotments for farm workers, the farms being from 10 to 80 acres, and the plots for the laborers from two to four acres.

NO UNREST OVER DRY LAW FOUND

Associated Charities Official Says
Prohibition, on the Other
Hand, Is Giving Hundreds
"First Taste of Happy Living"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"There has been none of that unrest that was predicted as sure to prevail with the enforcement of war-time prohibition," said Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the Boston Associated Charities, while recently discussing the economic benefits of prohibition. "Adaptation to the improved conditions under prohibition has taken place so smoothly and fully as to have caused no upheaval among the people in the districts where we find our work, and that which is positively noticeable, moreover, is that hundreds of these people are now for the first time getting a taste of honorable and happy living. Although such results appeared to us to be inevitable from the start, we now have many facts to show that all the effects of prohibition have been unmistakably good and that none have been otherwise."

"Whereas 10 per cent of the families which hitherto came under our care were a direct result of liquor, not a single one has come to us from that cause since last September, the beginning of our fiscal year. Instead, we find men taking a joy and a pride in their home life that hitherto they had not known. They are buying necessary furnishings, and they are buying phonographs and the like and they are not taking their housekeeping money in order to do it—it is the money that formerly went for drink."

"Instead of idleness and dissatisfaction, we find men and women holding more steadily to their jobs, and confessing an unconquerable joy over the past few months of cleaner living. The younger men especially are experiencing a real freedom. The presence of the saloons was their temptation, so that what is denied them now is not personal liberty, but bondage to the bottle. It is now becoming a common thing to hear these young fellows openly bless the day of their liberation, for they now know that their lives are their own to make good in their chosen occupations. They can look up and stretch their arms to receive the true riches of life. And the more habituated, though they go to greater lengths to get liquor, are gradually stepping from their shackles. All along the line there is improvement."

"When war-time prohibition went into effect, we at once investigated 300 families where liquor had been a problem. At the end of 18 months we shall make a second investigation so that the change wrought may be clearly estimated. But even now a general uplift in many of the families is so marked as to attract attention."

CONSERVING COAST FISHERIES OF PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Hon. William Sloan, Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, has issued a memorandum which is in the form of an appeal to the Dominion Government to take over the complete ownership and control of the deep sea fisheries of this Province. In sustaining his argument in this behalf, he points out that the governments of the United States and Great Britain took over the fur seal industry, because it was essential to the preservation of the fur seal.

"There is no inherent difficulty," he says, "in taking over the salmon fisheries. The existing operating companies in the salmon fisheries have no operating rights beyond those granted from year to year. The Dominion Government is under no obligation to renew the licenses. I suggest that the government should assume the sole control of the entire salmon industry, even though that may mean compensation where it can be shown that compensation is due."

"Government owned and operated fisheries, and I do not confine the suggestion that government ownership be confined to the salmon fisheries alone, for I would include trawl-caught fish, would prove a valuable adjunct to the two transcontinental railway lines owned and operated by the government. By the addition of large freezing and cold storage plants at or near Prince Rupert and Vancouver, the government will be in a position to supply the northwest Provinces and eastern Canada with fish at cheap prices, employ returned men, and dominate the local fish-food markets, to the immediate and lasting benefit of the fish and the people."

"We are facing rapidly changing conditions and the time is opportune to assure the conservation of the Pacific coast fisheries for the present and future benefit of the whole people of Canada, rather than sacrifice this great provincial and national asset to satisfy the short-sighted greed of a small minority."

BOSTON UNPAID TAXES COMING IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The activity of Frank S. Deland, city collector, in issuing warrants for the arrest of persons who have not paid poll taxes, and more particularly in advertising for sale earlier than in the past real estate on which taxes have not been paid, is bringing considerable sums of money into the city treasury. The poll taxes, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, have not been very generally collected in the past, and real estate taxes amounting to millions still remain uncollected.

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A moderate priced hotel of 300 rooms (200 with bath). The rooms are attractively furnished and everything is clean and well ordered.
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All rooms with private bath—\$2.50 a day
Good Food. LEO LEBERMAN, Manager

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Rates from \$1.25 upward.
Breakfast 40c and 75c. Lunch 60c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).
Further particulars at any office of THOS. COOK & SON, our special representatives.
"SINCERE SERVICE"
Herald Hotel
San Francisco
Eddy at Jones Street
Rates very moderate. Free garage.
Home cooking.
JAMES GARTLAND, Manager

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS
OF WOMAN WORKER

Director of Bureau of Women's
Organization in Boston Points
Out the Demands Made as
the Result of New Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"It being
fully recognized that women have
come into industry to stay, it must be
further realized as indicative of fun-
damental changes to follow—in the
field of education and in social recon-
struction," says Miss Florence Jack-
son, director of the appointment bu-
reau of the Women's Educational and
Industrial Union, the bureau celebrat-
ing its tenth anniversary this week.

"Girls in the high schools, in the
colleges, and in the special schools
are looking more and more into the
future from a vocational standpoint.
They are going to demand an educa-
tion more directly applied to the fields
in which they are particularly inter-
ested, and they will want the most in-
telligent and honest vocational guid-
ance that can be obtained.

Need of Vocational Library
"There ought to be a vocational
library in Boston. This need not be
large, but well selected and ably
maintained. A library of this kind
could be nourished and fed by orga-
nizations that are now giving voca-
tional assistance. Like other similar
undertakings, the vocational library
would need to be promoted first by
private groups; then as soon as it
has proved its worth to the people,
they would demand that it be made a
public institution, as a department in
the public library, for instance. There
is such a department in the New York
Public Library, and it is said to be
rendering a big service.

"There would also be a tremendous
gain for efficiency if Boston could have
a clearing house for the some 70 non-
commercial employment bureaux and
placement agencies in the city. As it is
now, a person coming to the city and
desiring vocational advice, or a posi-
tion in some particular field, or if an
employer wants a certain position
filled, either one of these may refer
to seven or eight of the bureaux and
agencies before finding what he is
after, and even then, perhaps, he is
appointed. A clearing house, which
would not really place anyone, but
would know just what bureaux or
agencies to recommend to meet the
need of the applicant, would save
much duplication of effort, and should,
through coordination, make all the
bureaux and agencies themselves more
effective.

Opportunity for Service
"Believing that there is a wide op-
portunity for service in vocational
work, the appointment bureau of the
Women's Educational and Industrial
Union gives two vocational service
fellowships to promising young
women. This prepares them as high-
grade directors in the work. They
are given experience at practically
every desk in this office; they are
given special academic courses in a
Boston university and are also given
laboratory experience in bureau cor-
responding to this one in cities like
New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland,
and Chicago. We have recently
learned that the offices in one or
two of these cities are contemplating
fellowships after the same plan.

"We, with our corps of assistants,
are not only kept busy here in the
office, giving vocational advice and
placing the trained woman in the
particular work for which her special
training has best fitted her, but we
have a field agent ever on the alert
for the extension of opportunities for
women, as in the discovery of new
occupations in which it is possible to
use women. Once a week I go to
Wellesley College and by special talks
along vocational lines and by per-
sonal interviews, do everything in my
power to give the girls the advice they
seek. I obtain a close contact with
the seniors and often follow them for
some months after graduation, to the
mutual benefit of us both. And this
year I had interviews with almost
every entering freshman. My sched-
ule includes other girls' colleges and
more distant cities. The need and
demand for the work which the
bureau is doing is so great that ten
times as much could be easily done if
we had the means."

EMPLOYMENT DECLINE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—There was a
decline in the volume of employment
in Canada for the week ending De-
cember 20, according to the employ-
ment service of Canada, which is a
branch of the Department of Labor.
The decline in employment was chiefly
noticeable in the Maritime Provinces,
Quebec and Ontario, while an im-
provement was shown in the Prairie
Provinces and British Columbia. Re-
ports were received by the department
from 443 firms, these firms reporting
658,774 persons on pay roll, as com-
pared with 669,821 on pay roll for the
week ending December 13—a decrease
of 2047 persons, or 0.3 per cent. A
further decline of 2933 persons was
anticipated for the week ending De-
cember 27, representing largely de-
clines incident to the closing of the
holiday season and to the usual stock-
taking period. Reports from employ-
ers for the week ending December 13
indicated a reduction in staff of 4851
persons, with a further reduction in
staff anticipated decline of 1646 per-
sons for the week ending December 20.

TRAINING FOR SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—The Soldiers
Settlement Board will shortly estab-
lish a training school for prospective
settlers at Estey, Alberta, for the pur-
pose of training former soldiers in the

rudiments of successful farming, be-
fore they go out on the land. Up to
the last week of 1919, loans aggregat-
ing \$51,572,332 have been made to sol-
diers going on the land, and 5433 sep-
arate entries have been granted to
settlers. A total of 1,444,000 acres of
farming land has been given out, in
grants in the western provinces alone,
including 575,000 acres acquired by
former service men taking advantage
of their civilian homestead rights, in
addition to their soldier grants. Two-
thirds of the entire number have been
exercised in Alberta. The board has
trained 513 former soldiers, and 703
others are now in training stations,
completing courses in practical agri-
culture, or gaining practical experi-
ence in apprenticeship to successful
farmers. Seventeen thousand two
hundred eighteen returned men have
taken advantage of the loaning sys-
tem, and all of these have gone on the
land.

CANADA'S RELATIONS
WITH WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—In an address
delivered before the members of the
Canadian Club recently by T. B.
Macaulay, head of the Canada-West
Indies League, on the subject of "Our
Relations with the British West In-
dies," the speaker urged closer trade
relations within the British Empire.
He said that a customs union between
Canada and the British West Indies
would be of great advantage to the
Empire at large.

The matter of foreign exchange was
a very serious one to Canada. The
latter's adverse trade balance due to
the United States had to be met. The
people of the West Indies were in
precisely the same position, except
that their exchange rates were higher.
Speaking of the benefits accruing to
the United States owing to having
within its boundaries both northern
and southern lands, which made the
interstate trade very large, Mr.
Macaulay said that the situation in
Canada and the West Indies was dif-
ferent. Canada was a great country,
but all her products were those of a
northern country only, while in the
West Indies the reverse was the case,
its products being only tropical.

In this regard, Mr. Macaulay said:
"Canada buys much of her tropical
products from the United States, and
the West Indies their northern prod-
ucts from that country. If the north-
ern and southern sections of the
Empire which are located in America
were but to enter into a partnership,
so to speak, in order that each should
buy from the other instead of from the
United States, they would cancel a
large part, at least, of each other's in-
debtedness to that country, and thus
do much to solve each other's prob-
lems."

Mr. Macaulay went on to say that
the 20 per cent preferential agree-
ment between Canada and the British
West Indies, while beneficial, was not
sufficient. Canada was at the present
time buying goods from the United
States which the British West Indies
could supply equally well. Canada
was sure of the market in the West
Indies for her flour, and the West
Indies a market for her sugar in the
Dominion. He strongly advocated the
increasing of the present preference
of 20 per cent, which would mean
that the trade which is British would
be kept within the Empire.

CANADA MAY BUILD
BIG OCEAN LINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Hon. C.
B. Bantyne, Minister of Marine and
Fisheries for the Dominion, announced
in a speech at a banquet of the Do-
minion Marine Association, that the
government had under consideration
the building of big passenger steam-
ships, in connection with the Canadian
National Railways. "Our Canadian
shipbuilders having demonstrated that
they can build freight ships," said the
Minister, "I am happy to tell you that
on representations which have been
made to them for the need of pas-
senger ships of a one-class type—that
is, a passenger ship of 15,000 gross
tons, with a speed of 13 knots, and
carrying both passengers and freight
—the government has given consid-
eration to the building of such a type
of steel vessel. It has no intention
of ordering one outside of Canada,
but it is the intention of the govern-
ment to have these passenger ships
built in this country by our Canadian
workmen, and to use Canadian mate-
rials."

"If ever the time comes," the Min-
ister continued, "that Canada finds it
necessary to build ships of war in this
country, I am satisfied that Canadian
shipbuilders will be able to build any
war craft that may be required of
them." In a survey of the govern-
ment's shipbuilding program, Mr. Ban-
tayne stated that there were at present
60 ships under construction, so
that by next year there should be 360,
000 tons of tonnage constructed. There
were 23 vessels in commission, rang-
ing from ships of 3750 tons to 10,500
tons, which were built at the Halifax
shipyards. The capital invested in
shipyards amounted to \$47,000,000, and
the number of men engaged was 23,500.
In addition, there were 25,000 men en-
gaged in ships furnishing and repair-
ing, and all the labor and material
entering into these workshops was
produced in Canada. Moreover, Cana-
da was able to produce these ships
at as low a cost as any other nation,
and in some cases at even less cost. At
present, the government was able to
close contracts at \$25 a ton less than
during the war.

COBALT SILVER SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
COBALT, Ontario.—The camp here
recently made a record, when 221 bars
of silver valued at over \$300,000 were
shipped. The total amount of the ship-
ment was 221,000 odd ounces of fine
silver.

CHINA SOCIETY
REPORTS ON WORK

Formed to Promote Friendly
Relations With United States,
It Is Seeking to Have China's
Rights in Shantung Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—"If this
society can help make it unnecessary
for China to become a military na-
tion, it will contribute substantially
to the peace of the world," said An-
drew B. Humphrey, director, in his
report of the year's work of the China
Society of America, at its annual
meeting. This China society, he ex-
plained, was organized at the time of
the establishment of the Republic of
China, and its first work was to aid
that new republic in securing official
recognition by the United States.

The fundamental chartered purpose
of the society, the report states, is
the promotion of friendly relations
between China and the United States.
It stands unequivocally for the un-
divided territorial and political sov-
erignty of China; contends that con-
cessions made by the government of
China during the past decade under
duress should be restored, and that
she be allowed to make her own cus-
toms rates, as do other nations, and
asks the outside world to join with
her in her determined effort to abolish
the importation of opium and other
drugs. The society entertains all
prominent Chinese visiting the United
States.

During the war work was sus-
pended, but after the signing of the
armistice, headquarters was estab-
lished in this city, and a national and
international campaign of propaganda
for friendly relations between the
United States and China has been
conducted.

The society is concentrating its
efforts to defeat or modify those sec-
tions of the Peace Treaty which would
give former German rights in Shan-
tung to Japan.

The society reports a constant call
for Chinese servants and farm labor-
ers, for interpreters, for assistance in
settling industrial disputes involving
Chinese, as well as for information
for manufacturers and export houses
as to opportunities for business and
trade in China. The society desires to
establish a library and bureau of in-
formation and publicity to collect data
of interest to American business men,
so that pertinent business inquiries
may be answered promptly.

"When the China Society suspended
activities in 1915 on account of the
war," says the report, "we had a mem-
bership of about 500. When we reor-
ganized last January about 200 of the
old members responded. Since that
time 1300 new members have been
added to our list, so that our mem-
bership is now 1500. These new mem-
bers have come to us voluntarily and
mostly because of the Shantung cam-
paign."

REDUCES SILVER COIN VALUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to an
order recently published in the Cana-
dian Gazette, the government has
reduced the value of silver coins in
Canada, the object of this step being
to prevent the sale of currency as
bullion. The order states that from
January 1, 1920, the standard for
silver coins of the currency of Canada
shall be that of 1000 parts of weight,
800 shall be of fine silver and 200
of alloy. The former standard was
925 parts of fine silver to 75 of alloy,
and at that rate Canadian and British
silver coins had the highest silver
content of those of any country. The
United States silver coinage contains
900 parts silver. Sir Henry Drayton,
Minister of Finance, in speaking of
the reduction, said that it would bring
Canadian coinage to the same level
as that of many other countries and
would check the melting of silver
coins for the purpose of selling as
silver. He added that with the rise
in the price of silver, much Cana-
dian silver coinage had been disap-
pearing from circulation, and there
was no doubt that it was being used
for bullion purposes.

PLANS FOR SHORT BALLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

FRANKFORT, Kentucky.—Kentucky
may take advanced ground with the
short ballot. The state Senate com-
mittee on constitutional amendments
is preparing a bill to be introduced
into the Legislature.

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Have You Seen the
New Patterns in
Spring Dress Goods?

We are showing the beautiful
new creations in Spring, 1920,
Dress Patterns, which have no
rivals in those of the past
seasons.

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Sixty Stores Under One
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Filled with latest styles in Women's
and Children's Apparel, Dress Ac-
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Department Store, 810-16 Seventh St.

Midwinter Sales

Offer many economies in all depart-
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Something new almost daily.

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DRESSES, COATS, WAISTS and MILLINERY
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced

The Hanor \$5.00 Hat Shop

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Ladies' Capital Hat Shop

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Velvet Hats Covered on Any Style Frames

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Box Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc.

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FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—100-acre beautiful
land, 50 acres bearing fruit
and Valencian 7 to 11 years old, 27 acres
smaller trees, including lemons, olives. Esti-
mated \$12,000 crop on trees, shortly property
should net \$12,000 to \$20,000 per year. Abundant
water system; good well; electric power;
buildings, tractor, completely equipped; gran-
dient water. Near town, mountains, cement
boulevard, two railroads, oleander and pampas
grass driveway; non-resident owner; property
clear. Give terms. A \$40,000 bank loan offered.
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WANTED—To rent, small furnished or unfur-
nished room, near station, New York City.
Tel. Drexel 4834 or ad. R. 51. The Christian Sci-
ence Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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tian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

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portunity to start his own business and wishes
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The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"RUDDIGORE" REVIVED
IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
"Ruddigore, or The Witch's Curse," a supernatural opera in two acts by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented by the Society of American Singers at the Park Theatre, New York City, evening of January 19, 1920. The cast:

Robin Oakapple.....Frank Moulton
Richard Dauntless.....Craig Campbell
Sir Despard Murgatroyd William Danforth
Old Adam Goodheart.....Bertram Peacock
Rose Maybud.....Gladys Caldwell
Mad Margaret.....Cora Tracy
Dame Hannah.....Sarah Edwards
Zora.....Sallie Keith
Ruth.....Jean Ireland
Sir Roderic Murgatroyd Herbert Waters

NEW YORK, New York.—Some one used to say to the audience, in the midst of one of the Cohan revues, "This is the silliest show I've ever to." That line, even with its ungrammatical climax, was spoken in the spirit in which Gilbert and Sullivan must have written "Ruddigore." The piece is not exactly silly, of course. It is merely a wildly improbable, irresponsible, carefree travesty of melodrama, into whose words and music the world's most famous and possibly most successful pair of collaborators wove the sparkle of their wit and humor, sentiment and satire. Every one who hears it would be willing to stop the action any time to exclaim, with little mental reservation, "This is the most enjoyable show I, too, was ever to."

Its Modernity

Perhaps the most surprising thing about the piece is its modernity. It will never be too late for the hero to wave a flag over the heroine and inform the villain that any step toward her is taken at his peril. Nor will the time probably ever come when melodrama will not inspire travesty. The spectacle of a villain required by edict of his ancestors to commit at least one crime daily will be amusing as long as any one remembers a play whose villain was wicked below all saving grace. The professional bridesmaids are burlesque counterparts of those prancing ladies who file in and out of modern musical comedy. One thinks at once of the modern chorus man when these bridesmaids, addressing the "chorus of bucks and blades," sing: "Though honest and active / They're most unattractive / And awkward as awkward can be—can be."

The antiphonal achievements of the modern chorus are travestied in that colloquy between Sir Despard Murgatroyd, just after he enters for the first time, the best bit of which jingles:

Sir D.—When in crime one is fully employed—
Chorus—Like you—
Sir D.—Your expression gets warped and destroyed—
Chorus—It do.

Then the conductor of the modern newspaper column of wit and humor may well evince surprise when he finds that his consistent campaign against the improper use of "who" and "whom" is merely an echo of an argument between the Rose Maybud and Mad Margaret of Gilbert's making a generation ago.

The Witty Music

And so "Ruddigore" gallops along from one bit of wise foolishness to another, and the music gallops with it. Opinions differ as to where this music ranks in the works of Sullivan. The present reviewer found it at least as enjoyable as any of the other scores. It rises highest, perhaps, in "The Ghosts' Highnoon." Here the orchestral score, which was at all times adequately conducted by John McGhie, embellishes with uncanny effect the hollow theme which illustrates vividly all the wilderness which Gilbert expresses in the lyric. The maximum effect of this number was not realized on the first night. Although Mr. Watrous with his booming bass was entirely equal to the solo part, the male chorus made of its work a sad jumble of incoherence.

The madrigal beginning "Where the Buds are Blossoming" was done much more adequately and can be set down as the second highest light in the score, though some would ask this place for Margaret's ballad "To a Garden Full of Poesies," or Hannah's Ballad of the "Little Power and the Great Oak Tree." These themes were finely sung by Miss Tracy and Miss Edwards. Sullivan runs wild in Robin's song proclaiming the advantages of self-advertisement. Mad Margaret's delightful burlesque of grand opera's frequent mad music, the *grand-dee-dee* duet between Richard and Sir Despard, and the patter song. In the latter Gilbert and Sullivan, like true sportsmen, turn the shafts of travesty on their own work.

This particularly rapid, unintelligible patter isn't generally heard, and if it is, it doesn't matter.

But it does matter. The Gilbert patter must be heard. It is almost as hard to listen to it when it is slurred as it must be to learn how to sing it intelligibly. It would be uncharitable, however, to deal out blame for failure to sing all the difficult

Gilbert lines clearly, when judgment is based on a first-night performance. More just is it to urge the director to impress every person on the stage with the fact that the whole piece is burlesque. Some of the characters do not realize this as much as others, and the result is an unbalanced performance.

For once William Danforth's tendency to over emphasis of travesty stands him in good stead. He seems the ideal actor for the wicked baronet, and he makes the sudden transition to remorseful plety graphic. Frank

long footlight suit, and he wears his habitual rôle in this instance with all his wonted drollery and ready facility in making comic capital out of situations that would be vastly embarrassing and embarrassing in actual existence.

Mr. Collier plays the part of a man who, to foster a pretense of prowess begun innocently enough, is introduced to a fashionable group of "horsey" people as a famous gentleman jockey of the west. In reality he is desperately shy of horses. But the girl he admires is an enthusiastic

AT THE ART
THEATER, LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Madame Donnet, the director of the Art Theater, London, chose for her third production, at the Haymarket, on December 7 and 8, a triple bill that certainly took us far away from worn theatrical traditions, and was thoroughly enjoyed by large audiences.

First came a play in verse by Mr.

medievalism. The drama gripped at once, though its quaintness moved a section of the audience to unwelcome laughter. This was regrettable, as such a play, to be fully effective, must be received with the sincerity with which it was written. The mirth obviously discomfited the actors, who, however, did extremely well. Mr. Ernest Thesiger as St. John was most impressive; and all the other players, including Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Felix Aylmer, George Hayes, and Miss Dorothy Stuart, all entered thoroughly into the spirit of their parts.

"FIFINELLA" AT THE
SCALA, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Fifinella," by Harry Jackson and Basil Dean, produced at the Scala Theater, London. The cast:

Fifinella.....Miss Vera Lennox
Oily.....Miss Betty Bolton
Mary.....Miss Primrose Morgan
Mrs. Willoughby Jones.....Miss Minnie Rayner
The Spirit of Dance.....Miss Edna Mable
The East Wind.....Monsieur Wania
Uncle Taddy.....Mr. Roy Royston
Mr. Willoughby Jones.....Mr. Roy Byford
The Elf King.....Mr. George Elton
The Dream Merchant.....Mr. Keen
The Owl.....Mr. Forrester Harvey
The Man in the Moon.....Mr. Alfred Heather

LONDON, England.—The authors, composers, designers and producers of "Fifinella," the new children's play at the Scala Theater, have set out to give the children and their elders an entertainment that will be an improvement upon the typical traditional pantomime, with its tawdry and tinselly splendor, impossible fairies and impossible clowns. The opening scene is a highly-colored and not altogether fair representation of a typical scene from a modern pantomime, with its terrible (not in any awe-inspiring sense) Demon King (Mr. Willoughby Jones), and still more revolting Fairy Queen (Mrs. Willoughby Jones). Of course all this over-drawing is obviously intentional, and done to heighten the contrast of what follows, but heightening a contrast does not always deepen a conviction. Pantomime in this case being apparently judged solely on its merits, nothing is said or shown of its merits which are considerable, and of which one becomes, inversely, more and more convinced as "Fifinella" proceeds.

The vulgar opening is too much for three members of the audience, who rise in their seats and protest violently and publicly against it. They are a girl, a naval cadet, and a young man, who afterwards turn out to be three characters in the play—Mary, Oily, and Uncle Taddy respectively. They invade the stage, and summon the real fairies to their aid. These little folk troop on to the stage from every part of the auditorium. The blatant beings "in possession" of a burlesque fairyland are banished by the invaders to the real country, and the audience along with them. In a few seconds we all find ourselves on "The Top of the Hill We All Know Well"—a hill-top in Fairyland.

The effect of the mist gradually rising and revealing this hilltop is beautiful, and the hilltop itself still more so. In the artistic staging and setting of this scene, the producers have more than justified their somewhat daring attitude. But, unfortunately, whilst the mist clears completely off the hilltop, it is never quite lifted from the story of "Fifinella," which is always a little vague and not to be compared with those fine old pantomime stories, "Cinderella," "Dick Whittington," and the rest.

As far as we could make it out through the mist, the story was as follows: Fifinella, the Queen of the Summer Fairies, is not allowed out in winter, but passes her time, dromouse-like, in a hole in "The Hill We All Know Well," where she is guarded by a wise-looking old owl with electric light eyes. But like a great many other wise folk, he is at once too introspective and farseeing to perceive what is going on at his feet. So that he does not see Fifinella emerge from her winter quarters, deceived by a passing ray of sunshine into the belief that summer has come at last. She dances with the sunbeams and gets caught and carried away by the East Wind, no one knows whither. Her father, the Elf King, then appears upon the scene. Mary, Oily, and Uncle Taddy have also appeared by this time, attended by their fairy companions, and bringing with them captive the terrible Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Jones and their blatant companions. The Elf King is, of course, furious at Fifinella's disappearance, and as a punishment, he condemns the Owl and all his subjects of the hilltop to be compelled to listen to the "unfunny" and buffooneries of the Willoughby Jones company until Fifinella is found again. Incidentally, of course, Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Jones have to keep up their dreary performance all that time.

With the aid of The Man in the Moon, who has left his lunar residence for the purpose, Mary, Oily, and Uncle Taddy set off to find Fifinella; and it is hinted that Uncle Taddy's action in doing so is not altogether dissatisfied, for apparently Fifinella is a prototype of some one he has dreamed of or fallen in love with, or else some one is a prototype of Fifinella. It is all a little misty. At any rate, they are told by The Man in the Moon that they will probably find out all about her in the Land of Dreams, and conducted by him, they fly thither.

In the second act we find ourselves in the "House of the Dream Merchant." It is a most beautiful scene, and shortly scenes yet more beautiful are taken place upon a mimic stage within the stage, upon which we are shown, in a series of exquisitely rendered pictures, all that has happened to Fifinella since her abduction by the East Wind. Some of these happenings are quite grim. At last things become so harrowing that Uncle Taddy and the children can stand it no longer, and they invade the mimic stage and carry off Fifinella, back to her hilltop.

On our return to the Top of the Hill, to which, as before, we precede Uncle Taddy and his companions, we realize how long we have been away. Everything is changed and aged. Gigantic spiders' webs, with huge spiders crawling and climbing about them, pervade the place; many mushrooms have sprung up on the hilltop, and we see others actually springing up. The Owl and his friends all look old and creaky. Mr. Willoughby Jones and his company are bent and bearded old men, and the poor Fairy Queen has shriveled up almost to normal proportions; but they still have to do their best to keep their antics going, and the fairies amused, with no success in either direction.

But when Uncle Taddy and the children come flying back, bringing Fifinella with them, all is changed in a twinkling. The fairies and their "entertainers" are released from their durandale, and become young again more quickly than they had become old. In short, everything and everybody are "as they were" excepting Fifinella, who has been frozen by the East Wind. But a kiss from Uncle Taddy thaws the icy springs which flow forth in tears of joy. Then, apparently, she becomes a mortal, and Uncle Taddy's wife. Then Mary and Oily go home.

And so did we of the audience, feeling that we had seen a thing of real beauty, for so far as the production, scenery, and dresses are concerned, it would be difficult to imagine a more ideal representation, or one in better taste. It is beautiful with an artistic simplicity that a child can understand and appreciate, and does the producer, Basil Dean, and the designer, George W. Harris, the highest possible credit.

"MY GOLDEN GIRL"
IN NEW HAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"My Golden Girl," book and lyrics by Frederick Arnold Kummer, with music by Victor Herbert, presented by Harry Wardell at the Shubert Theater, New Haven, Connecticut, on the evening of January 20, 1920. The cast:

Wilson, a Butler.....Robert O'Connor
Blanche, a maid.....Dorothy Tierney
Kitty Mason.....Evelyn Cavanaugh
Capt. Paul de Bazin.....Richard Dore
Arthur Mitchell.....William Roselle
Peggy Mitchell.....Marie Carroll
Martin.....Raymond Barrett
Mr. Hanks.....Ned A. Sparks
Mr. Pullinger.....Edward See
Helen Randolph.....Helen Bolton
Howard Pope.....George Trabert
Mrs. Judson Mitchell.....Joane Newcombe
Clarence Swan.....Harold Vizard
Mildred Ray.....Victoria White
Lois Booth.....Adele Boulaix

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Although the program displays the name of Victor Herbert as the most important factor in "My Golden Girl," the fact remains that the book is better than the score. Mr. Herbert's music is not bad, but it approaches perilously near to being merely adequate. There are several catchy melodies, notably the title lyric, yet none of these strikes the ear as anything particularly novel or distinguished. While the music is pleasant throughout, one expects something more than a middle level of achievement from Victor Herbert. To his credit be it said that the metallic cacophonies of jazz are absent from the score.

The plot, on the other hand, is quite amusing and is punctuated with several flashes of cleverness. The lady two rows back in the orchestra who confided to her escort before the curtain rose, "I've read the story of this thing, but I have forgotten it," uttered an undoubted truth and remained to be agreeably surprised. One has met the story before, an encounter which in no way lingers to disturb one's enjoyment of this musical comedy.

The scene is laid in that modern Arcadia, a country place on Long Island, where every one is wealthy and idles about, tending a flock of motor cars. A young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, are in difficulties because he will play the bassoon and she will talk golf. They have a butler who is learning "terpsichery"—as he calls it—with the assistance of a phonograph. The Mitchells have several friends with good voices; and a host of acquaintances, all young ladies, who sing and dance above the average of musical comedy choruses. The only improbable element in the plot is the worry of the butler and the maid over the possibility of losing their places. That care has been banished from the lives of domestic servants.

The difficulties are sufficient to be entertaining—so much so, indeed, that one is in no hurry for the inevitable happy solution that will bring down the final curtain. Miss Marie Carroll, who will be remembered for her work in "Oh Boy!" is dainty and charming. Even her baby-talk voice is a delight, for she is young and petite enough to make it sound plausible. Ned Sparks as Hanks, the lawyer, upholds worthily the traditions of the Dan D'Ally school of comedians, which took its rise back in "The Belle of New York" days, during New York's brown-stone age. His gravity is never broken even among the loudest roars of laughter from the audience. And a word must be said for the skillful and graceful waltz-dance by Miss Evelyn Cavanaugh and her partner, Richard Dore. There were several good voices, particularly that of George Trabert.

Finally, mention should be made of the scenery, which is all in three real dimensions. It is, perhaps, an example of dramatic irony that the stage has at last discovered the third dimension just as Professor Einstein comes along to tell us that three dimensions are relatively not enough. No matter, the scenery is quite good in spite of the fact that the actual designs are blended from Urban and Maxfield Parrish. The third dimension compensated, in a measure, for the artist's following of external guides.



As the artist saw "Ruddigore"

Moulton is more effective when the twist of Gilbert's pen has transformed him from the innocent and bashful suitor of the first act to the accursed wicked baronet of the second. Craig Campbell revels in the rôle of the British seaman, and makes much of his first song, of the hardy British tars who had mercy on "a poor Parly-vo" at sea, by letting her off scot free because "to fight a French fal-lal, its like hittin' of a gal." Miss Gladys Caldwell, than whom no actress in these parts is more charming, makes Rose Maybud the fascinating mix she should be. At alternate performances Ralph Brinard and Irene Williams sing Richard and Rose.

New York likes "Ruddigore" because it tickles the sense of humor without insulting the intelligence, pleases the ear with music that also respects the intelligence, and in a word provides an evening of sheer entertainment, despite its faults of delivery, seldom encountered in these days of machine-made entertainment.

WILLIAM COLLIER
IN "THE HOTTENTOT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
William Collier in "The Hottentot," a farce in three acts by Victor Hapes, presented by Sam H. Harris at the Broad Street Theater, Philadelphia, evening of January 19, 1920. The cast:

Swift.....Donald Meek
Mrs. Ollie Gilford.....Helen Volcott
Larry Crawford.....Calvin Thomas
McKison.....Claude Cooper
Alex Fairfax.....Arthur Howard
Ollie Gilford.....Frederic Karr
Peggy Fairfax.....Frances Carson
Mrs. Chadwick.....Ans Andrews
Perkins.....Edwin Taylor
Sam Harrington.....William Collier
Alise.....Doris Sawyer
Reggie Townsend.....Howard Hull Gibson

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A reaction from the ultra-sophistication of modern farce is apparent in William Collier's latest vehicle. Perhaps "mount" would be a better word, for "The Hottentot" of the title is a race horse that is responsible for all the excitement in the whirlwind finish, and aids throughout in giving the farce its essentially "horsey" character.

For the plot of "The Hottentot" deals largely with horses and their riders, and hinges upon the amateur steeplechase that is the climax of the action. It is a speedy plot, and, like all good runners, slenderness is one of its chief characteristics. Both playwright and producer understand shrewdly that rapidity of movement may do much to offset dearth of ideas and paucity of invention, with the result that a play familiar in design, commonplace in detail, and elementary in much of its humor, has the cumulative effect of being crisp and amusing, provoking frequent and hearty if not very thoughtful laughter.

Much of the mirth of the piece is due in the presentation to the skill of Mr. Collier. His adroitness as a farceur is apparent not only in innumerable bits of "business" and characteristic mannerisms of expression and gesture; his hand is discernible as well in the many unmistakable "Collierisms" of the dialogue. Masking under false pretenses is his

horsewoman, and he lacks the moral courage to disillusion her about his identity. Through the first two acts he cuts a ludicrous figure in his attempts to dodge the impending amateur steeplechase. But in the last act he not only enters the race, but wins the girl and the glory—a victory as thrilling as it is incredible—by riding the fast and powerful, but vicious and unmanageable steeplechaser, the Hottentot.

This race, over a natural course on a green hillside, is visualized for the audience in exciting fashion by the mixed group on the stage, whose exclamations and comments as they follow the imaginary race around the backdrop by means of field glasses prove strongly reminiscent of "off stage" race scenes in former plays. "Checkers" and "Old Kentucky" come most readily to mind in this connection. But through the expert use of hackneyed mechanical devices, the scene is whipped up to a fine frenzy of excitement that holds the audience tense, even though it is fully aware of the tricks employed.

Mr. Collier quite looks the part of the amateur rider. He is a trifle more robust than in the past, perhaps, but his broadly comic effects are made with the same certainty, and there is the same freshness in his drollery. Donald Meek makes an outstanding part of an obliging butler, second only to Collier in mirth-provoking ability. Miss Frances Carson as the heroine combines charm with sincerity, and Miss Ann Andrews brightens with a little good-humored caricature the rôle of a blase young widow with too much leisure.

"The Hottentot" offers nothing in any way memorable, but it is devoid of dubious lines and situations, and it provides a brisk evening of ephemeral fun.

BRITISH COMPANY
ACTS IN HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Rosa Lynd Theatrical Company, which is visiting Holland under the leadership of Jack T. Grein, made its debut at Amsterdam with Sir Arthur Pinner's play, "Mid-Channel." The performance was a great success. Dr. de Hartog, as the spokesman of the Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge of the Netherlands, handed Mr. Grein a wreath.

The private secretary of King George sent the following telegram in reply to a message of homage sent by the company to His Majesty:

I am commanded to thank you and the members of the Rosa Lynd Company for the dutiful message of homage you have addressed to the King on the first occasion since the war of the production of the British dramatic art on the Continent.

Immediately after Mr. Grein's arrival at Amsterdam, Mr. Verkade had an interview with him in regard to the program of the "Nederlandsche Tooneel" on its visit to London. It was decided under mutual agreement that the first day "Hamlet" should be performed, and on the second day the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice," and an original Dutch play should be given.

John Drinkwater, "A Night of the Trojan War," which had already been privately produced. Before a tent in the Grecian camp, Pronax (Mr. Basil Rathbone), a Greek soldier, whose heart is among the meadows and orchards of his home, laments to his friend, Salvius, a poet (Mr. Noel Shannon) the fate that compels men to fight and die unwillingly "for beauty that they have not seen." Salvius—his thoughts rhythmic with the melody of the waves—can only echo his friend, upon whose hint of red deeds to come the first scene closes.

The curtain rises next upon the Trojan wall, where two Trojan warriors—Cypus (Mr. William Rea) and Ilius (Mr. Felix Aylmer), both poets also—hold similar discourse. Ilius leaves his friend; Pronax, unseen, climbs the wall, strikes Cypus down, and disappears. In the third scene, Salvius, still reading his own poems before his tent, is stabbed by Ilius, who also escapes. Pronax returns hastily, and after washing his hands, turns, to find that no one hears him; while Ilius, at the foot of the wall, vainly whistles—the agreed signal—to a silent companion above.

This little tragedy, written in blank verse of great lyrical beauty, has, from the dramatic point of view, two defects. Its division into four scenes somewhat breaks up the interest, but a worse fault is the want of contrast between the characters. All speak similar thoughts in similar images, nor does one of the four combatants show any zest, scarcely even any tolerance, for the trade of war. "Arma virumque cano," Mr. Drinkwater's poetic play is a dirge; but, as such, is it truthfully conceived? Did the Greeks and Trojans of Achilles' time loathe generally the fighting business, in days when men contended blade to blade? Surely not! Mr. Drinkwater, we think, has permitted his just abhorrence of war partially to overcome his sense of dramatic necessity, and even to cloud his historical perception.

The acting was good, as a whole, especially that of Mr. Basil Rathbone, who looked and moved well, and spoke his beautiful lines with distinction. Mr. William Rea has a noble voice, though a tendency to drone it at the end of a sentence prevented him from being always easily audible. Mr. Aylmer, as Ilius, seemed to lack conviction and earnestness. In so short a play an actor has no time in which to work his way into a part; he must interpret the character from the first. Wretchedly received.

Next, a ballet was well presented by Mlle. Rambert and Jean Varda. After the tragic pathos of the Trojan play, it was a relief to see the curtain rise upon a fully-lighted stage, a cheerful back-droth, and brilliant costumes. "Callimachus," the third item on the program, a miracle play of the tenth century, well translated by Mr. Arthur Waley, proved to be, by reason of its primitive charm, a delightfully fresh production.

The actors, all brightly arrayed, were lined up upon the stage in the "Anglo-Saxon attitudes" of a carving and misal of the period. Calmly, yet incisively, with expressionless faces and angular gestures, they spoke the rigorous, uncompromising, unconsciously humorous speech of early

PARIS AND THE
NEW THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is a strange paradox that Paris, which is the undisputed art center of the world, is probably the most provincial of great cities over questions of theatrical art. Nor is this merely a phenomenon caused by the war. Before the war the same condition existed. Since the signing of the armistice, although there has been a popular revival of interest in the theater, this interest has not been accompanied by any evidence of a desire to see other than French plays. The conventional triangle still holds the stage as almost the sole dramatic criticism and interpretation of life.

The two figures of the French stage who have striven to alter this state of affairs, Antoine and Copeau, have ceased to be effective for the time being. Antoine no longer has a theater and Copeau has been scattering his energy elsewhere. There is no public in any great city as unfamiliar with the new movements of the theater as the Parisian.

This is all the more strange when it is remembered that the general level of acting is better in Paris than in London or New York. Nowhere can one see more skillful and natural interpretation of a play nor such an excellence of acting throughout a whole act, and coupled with this artistic power in acting is a wit or cleverness in dialogue writing which seems to be a common heritage of all the principal dramatists. All the details necessary for a real drama are present; what is lacking is the selection of new material on the part of the dramatists and an interest among the public toward foreign plays, toward a novel medium of expression.

There are, nevertheless, beginning to be signs of revolt, particularly among the younger critics, against the false conservatism of the French stage. There is a growing demand for the recognition of the independence of the creative spirit and acknowledgment that in dramatic art it is a mistake to try to stand alone. As Mr. Lenormand has put it "a country which isolates itself for the exclusive contemplation of its own intellectual products, which timidly closes its mind to the stimulation of foreign thought, ceases to participate in the life of its own age." The dramatic capital of the world has been, in short, Moscow and not Paris.

The Parisian public, however, still labors under the impression that the famous writers for the French stage are the first dramatists of the day. They are unaware that the conventionalized, almost standardized, well-made plots of their authors are survivals of a by-gone dramatic epoch; that such plays are smiled at by the men who are, in other countries, building the theater of tomorrow.

One proof of the isolation of the French stage is found in the fact that adaptations of French plays are becoming rare upon the English-speaking stage, although but a few years have passed since it fed very largely upon such fare. The critics are pleading for a European consciousness among French audiences, for a recognition of dramatists like Tolstoy, Shaw, Strindberg, and Claudel, to

THE HOME FORUM

The Old-Time School in California

I have some vivid memories of those old schools and schoolhouses, which, like all pioneer institutions, were rough and ready and demanded adaptability from those who essayed to preside over them. In the absence of clocks one learned to judge time by the sun, and with the scantiest of equipment, and that usually homemade, it devolved upon the teacher to devise both means and methods.

One district I particularly remember for the variety of its incidental excitement. Mysterious Valley was in a lost corner less than a hundred miles from San Francisco as the crow flies. It was at the end of ten miles of bad road beyond the terminus of a twenty-mile stage line. The schoolhouse, built of green pine lumber in the rough, was designed for summer use only, the available funds being sufficient for six months, or one hundred and twenty days in the year. Accordingly there was no provision for heating, and when a spell of cold weather fell upon us in mid-April, some of the older boys built a fire in the open, to which teacher and pupils alike adjourned and danced about the cheerful flames.

In less than a month's time warm weather set in and the uncured roof wept pitchy tears on desk and floor, while every now and then a sharp crack, a gleam of sunshine, and a metallic "ping" advised that another shake had warped off.

Our schoolhouse would have proved an ideal place for the study of nature, had that been on the official register in the sixties of the nineteenth century. Birds in variety flew in under the eaves, and perching upon the rafters, sang so lustily that it was often necessary to modify the daily program, and defer oral recitations until the concert was over. Jack rabbits and Molly-cottontails hopped cheerfully up to the doorstep to investigate, and in the evening, after the door was locked, squirrels and wood rats would appropriate or make havoc of every scrap of paper, or any book left within their reach. Lizards were headed not at all, but snakes, though harmless, were never welcomed visitors. One day I found one stretched along the rod at the bottom of the map, leisurely exploring the United States.—Sarah Connell, in "Life in California."

Meditation

More dear is meadow breath than stormy wind:
And when my mind for meditation's meant,
The seagull is preferred to the shore's extent—

The swallow to the main it leaves behind.
—Victor Hugo.

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Bigness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BIGNESS is a word that not only has been abused by its application to things to which it should not properly be attached, but, as every one knows, its use by different persons in varied places and conditions is so relative that what one would term big another thinks of as small. A person who has never traveled beyond the limits of a county may have an exaggerated view of the largest store in his village. And one whose experience has been restricted to the space bounded by a few score of streets in a city of millions may have an even more extravagant conception of the importance of a lake in a little park in his community.

The world as a whole is growing to have a changed sense of the objects and mental aspects to which it had in the past applied the word great. The Atlantic ocean has plainly lost much of its size since the aeroplane traversed it in sixteen hours. The earth itself, as explorations more and more unveil its mysteries, is without doubt shrinking in the contemplation of its inhabitants.

Mortal things can never be truly big. Mere material bigness is a nullity. The spiritually discerning wise man in a crossroads village might have a purer sense of fullness than anyone in a huge city. Big, bigger, and biggest cities; big, bigger, and biggest churches, persons, organizations, and governments, as the importance of human things and beings is sometimes described, count for no more than a zero counts, when measured by the limitlessness of the All-in-all, the divine Principle, or God, and His Image, the spiritual creation.

It would be impossible for a mere mortal to be really great, for Mind and its manifestation is all, and therefore exclusively great. The genuinely scientific man, it is plain, is the pure emanation of Mind, and is nothing else. Every student of this scientific teaching, in whatever position he may be, if he is earnestly following its rules, knows that his entire study in this so-called world is for the purpose of attaining to the stature of the actual man, the spiritual expression of Mind. In this man, who is God's one infinite creation, matter and its supposed accompaniments have never had a place. Mortality has always been wholly mythical. The true man is the christened one, the effect of Principle. For any human being to be mistaken for this man would justify a very strong repudiation of the error. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was once asked if she were a second Christ. Her reply is found on page 74 of "Pulpit and Press," in the following language: "Even the question shocks me. What I am is for God to declare in His infinite mercy." And John voices the same thing when he says: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." The Christ, of course, is the one unlimited reflection of Spirit.

Mortal mind likes to think of itself as big, as accomplishing great things. It sees the stones of its great buildings, and swells with pride as it contemplates them, forgetting the words of Jesus, in speaking of the temple in Jerusalem, "There shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." All matter must eventually vanish, because in its nature it is fictitious, a bald supposition, or a supposing of something to be which is proved not to exist. And in Christian Science this proof that matter is a supposition is multiplying continually. The human being who is fixing his gaze on mere human achievement must repudiate this puny outlook. Divine Science, faithfully studied, will enable him to do this, just as Mrs. Eddy says on page 128 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." And consider her statement on page 84: "Acquaintance with the Science of being enables us to commune more largely with the divine Mind, to foresee and foretell events which concern the universal welfare, to be divinely inspired,—yes, to reach the range of fetterless Mind."

This fetterless intelligence is presenting to the one-likeness of itself constant freshness and variety of understanding. It is the privilege of the student of Christian Science to draw nearer to this infinite One. Job says: "Behold, God is great; and we know him not, neither can the number of his years be searched out." But this inability to know the wideness of God, the unlimited kingdom of Mind, is the lot of the unenlightened human comprehension, the brain, or the material senses. The student who is seeking to attain spiritual perception and to come continually closer to reality is not under the restraint which Job writes about. But a man's striving for release from the binding inclosure which physicality claims to set up must be carried on unabatingly. Otherwise, mortal mind would seek to engulf him in a continuous procession of limitations.

This tendency of mortal mind to lead a man into an exaggerated outlook upon the pseudo good objects of matter, may also lead him into an enlarged view of so-called evil material manifestations. Some phase of falsity may acquire dimensions in his conception of

it that seems to overpower his ability to appraise it as nothingness, by an appeal to Principle, and so reduce it to its native unreality. All that can proceed from anything, all that can be a product, is that which issues from Principle. Spirit is the originator of the sum total of effect, and that effect is spiritual. Any apparent material effect, whatever its size, is an unqualified myth. With this understanding, any error, or a wandering away from Truth, is eliminated, thus demonstrating the omnipotence of the divine Mind, and its one boundlessly big, infinite reflection. This is substantiated by what Mrs. Eddy writes on page 134 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "He who dwelleth in eternal light is bigger than the shadow, and will guard and guide His own."



"Stonehenge," from the water color by John Constable, R. A.

What Constable Saw at Stonehenge

Ruskin's charge against Constable that he painted merely "great coat weather," "missing alike the majesty of storm and the loveliness of calm weather," loses its point in the presence of Constable's painting of Stonehenge. Attracted, as it would seem, by the magic circle, he came from the quiet of his home fields, the lanes and farms of serene Norfolk, which lie so naturally under a gray sky, in a cool lift of air, and here experienced quite another vision. In the rainbows, gathering clouds and blazes of fierce light with which he has surrounded the Druids' stones, we can feel something of the swift enthusiasm that possessed him when he made this colossal effort to express all that he felt of the unsolved mystery of ages. So balanced, so calm, and under such gentle suffusion of light is the work most natural to Constable, that the whirl and excitement of his Stonehenge indicates a sharp departure. Stonehenge is only ten miles out from Salisbury, where, in a mood as calm as the mood habitual to Norfolk, he painted Salisbury Cathedral, one of his greatest pictures.

The wonderful stones have fired the imagination of many a man! Borrow came to them alone and on foot in the damp air of the early morning. He tells of this coming in "Lavengro," of how at the parting of two roads he saw what he conceived to be a "small grove of blighted oaks, barked and gray." Then of his gradual approach, growing curiosity, and the sudden discovery that the circle was not formed of trees but of upright stones. "A thrill pervaded my system," he said, "just before we were two, the mightiest of the whole, tall as the stems of proud oaks, supporting on their tops a huge transverse stone, and forming a wonderful doorway. I knew now where I was, and, laying down my stick, and bundle, and taking off my hat, I advanced slowly, and cast myself—it was folly, perhaps, but I could not help what I did—cast myself, with my face on the dewy earth, in the middle of the portal of giants, beneath the transverse stone.

"The spirit of Stonehenge was strong upon me."
"And after I had remained with my face on the ground for some time, I arose, placed my hat on my head, and, taking up my stick and bundle, wandered around the wondrous circle, examining each individual stone, from the greatest to the least; and then, entering by the great door, seated myself upon an immense broad stone, one side of which was supported by several small ones, and the other slanted upon the earth; and there, in deep meditation, I sat for an hour or two, till the sun shone in my face above the tall stones of the eastern side."

Gratitude

Better to speak a platitude
Than not express your gratitude.
—Lorenzo Sasso.

The Old Type of Scotch Mother

We left Lasswade when I was six, my father's business taking him to Glasgow. . . . My father is a very dim figure in all that phantasmagoria. I had to be very quiet in the evenings when he was at home, not to disturb him; and he took no particular notice of me or of any of us. My mother was all in all. . . . She was of the old type of Scotch mother, not demonstrative, not caressing, but I know now that I was a kind of idol to her from my birth. My clothes were all made by her tender hands, finer and more beautifully worked than ever child's clothes were; my undergarments fine linen and trimmed with

statue was superb—horse and rider in new bronze polished by sunlight.

"It is lifelike! It is really noble! It is a true Prince!" exclaimed Miss Sibley. She translated several exclamations of the ladies and gentlemen in German: they were entirely to the same effect. The horse gave a gleam of his neck as he pawed a forefoot, just reined in. We knew him; he was a gallant horse; but it was the figure of the Prince Albrecht that was so fine. I had always laughed at sculptured figures on horseback. This one overawed me. . . . He sat upright, almost imperceptibly but effectively bending his head in harmony with the curve of his horse's neck, and his baton swept the air low in proud submission to the honors cast on him. . . . The little Princess Ottilia clasped hands by fits. What words she ad-

The Place of Art in Education

"If we wish men to practice virtue, it is worth while trying to make them love virtue and feel it an object in itself and not a tax paid for leave to pursue other objects. It is worth training them to feel not only actual wrong or actual meanness, but the absence of noble aims and endeavors, as not merely blamable, but also degrading: to have a feeling of the miserable smallness of mere self in the face of this great universe. . . . the poorness and insignificance of human life if it is to be all spent in making things comfortable for ourselves and our kin and raising ourselves and them a step or two on the social ladder."

Holiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

*Ye shall be holy:
For I the Lord your God am holy.
Thus spake Moses
Unto all the congregation of Israel.
God's word to Moses, became law
To the children of Israel—God's chosen.*

To be holy—what does it mean? How shall this goal e'er be reached? O, blessed rules of Christ's Science! Here is the way found; and, followed, Leads on to completeness.

Guard up your minds, be alert.
For alertness is ne'er led astray.
Be calm, and with unfaltering hope
Look ever for Christ's reappearing.
This is the true self-control—and,
Awaiting Love's boon,
Is never born downward but upward
To a conscious delight in obedience.
Obedience, not to the cravings of self,
Which, through ignorance one time
we served,
But to Principle, that holy One
We are to imitate.
Imitation in truth is but this—
Consecration of thought to God, carried out
In all our habits of life.

Alertness, Self-control, Obedience,
Consecration!
Each one of the others a part,
Embody the rules of Christ's Science.
Unfolding to all honest followers,
They reveal man at one with the Father.
And holiness our natural state.

*Ye shall be holy:
For I the Lord your God am holy.
Thus spake Moses
Unto all the congregation of Israel.
God's word to Moses, is law
To all who today are God's chosen—
The children of Israel renamed in
Christ's Science.*

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French Esprit

What is the secret of the power of French esprit? It is the close union, Renan says, that has always existed among them between those who write books and those who read and criticize them. What is the English equivalent for esprit? The word takes half a score of the close, full pages of Littré, Voltaire, the consummate master of the much-needed art of verbal discrimination without popery, is driven to negatives. Esprit is different from genius, judgment, talent, penetration, breadth, grace, finesse, and yet it should partake of all these things. To be a bel esprit is one thing, to have esprit another. Montesquieu defines it as a dialogue ordinarily gay, in which everybody, without listening to himself too much, says something and replies, and where everything is treated in clean-cut, prompt vivacious fashion. You only speak half your thought, leaving the rest to be divined.—Lord Morley.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Pioneers

What strength! what strife! what rude unrest!
What shocks! what half-shaped armies met!

A mighty nation moving west,
With all its steely sinews set
Against the living forests. Hear
The shouts, the shots of pioneer.
The rended forests, rolling wheels,
As if some half-checked army reels,
Recoils, redoubles, comes again,
Loud-sounding like a hurricane.

O bounding, stalwart, westmost men,
So tower-like, so Gothic built!
A kingdom won without the guilt
Of human battle, that hath been
Your children's heritage.

—Joaquin Miller.

The Statue Speaks

All eyes were on the Prince of Eppenweizen, as he gazed toward the covered statue. With imposing deliberation his hand rose to his hat. We saw the hat raised; . . . the hand struck up a pompous slow march; and the tent veil broke apart and rolled off. It was like the dawn flying and sunrise mounting.

I confess I forgot all thought of my father for a while; the shouts of the people, the braying of the brass-instruments, the ladies cheering sweetly, the gentlemen giving short, hearty expressions of applause. . . . And the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1920

EDITORIALS

Hoover

READERS of American newspapers do not need to be told that the mention of Herbert C. Hoover as a possible candidate for the position of President of the United States in the election of next November is bringing up wholly new considerations with respect to such a candidacy. For one thing, it raises the question whether this country is yet ready to choose its chief executive on the basis of his fitness irrespective of partisan affiliation. No President yet chosen has been without his distinct leanings toward one party or another, and the nomination, as a matter of course, must be accomplished through party machinery of some sort. But Mr. Hoover is not a party man. At least, he has never so far identified himself either as a Republican or as a Democrat that the political spokesmen of either of those parties have yet been ready to acclaim him brother, and any particular expressions of a nature to establish his political identity have pointed as fairly toward one camp as toward the other. As evidence of his Republicanism, about all that is definite, thus far, is the statement that he voted for McKinley in 1896, and that he contributed to an anti-Tammany campaign fund in 1914. There is also the statement of Mr. Hoover's close friend, Julius H. Barnes, himself a Republican, and a director of the United States Grain Corporation, who told the wholesale dry goods men, at their dinner in New York the other night, that Mr. Hoover was a Republican. But Mr. Barnes qualified this denomination with the word "progressive," a word that has not yet clearly identified itself with the Republican sentiment that seems likely to be dominant in the campaign now opening. As showing Mr. Hoover's leanings toward the Democratic side stress is being laid upon his action in the last congressional election in advocating united support for the President. But his letter at that time referred specifically to the period of the war, the negotiation of peace, and the direction of rehabilitation, and it made no mention of any political party.

This indeterminateness with respect to Mr. Hoover's party affiliations is, of course, the very thing to make the straight-out party men shy away from him. The aversion is more pronounced upon the Republican side than upon the Democratic. The argument of events, politically, is that this is a Republican year, and that there is no reason why the chief prize should go to one outside the fold. Readier acceptance on the Democratic side may be explained by the possible expediency of staking a doubtful success on Mr. Hoover's personal appeal rather than to venture a less well-known candidate, of unquestionable party standing. Thus it is already being confidently asserted that Mr. Hoover has no chance of obtaining the Republican nomination at Chicago, while speculation is busy with the chances of his election if the Democrats should take him up, later, at San Francisco. The Democrats have the advantage of position. They will have the chance to see what the Republicans do with the Hoover proposition before being called upon themselves to decide it. At least, they will if Mr. Hoover's friends persist in the idea of presenting his name at Chicago, a course which could hardly harm his chances if he continues to appear as a non-partisan aspirant, and which might be expected, in that event, to benefit him by just the added publicity thereby insured.

On the basis of the present prognostications, then, with the Republicans naming a strict party man, presumably of conservative cast, and Mr. Hoover nominated by the Democrats, the contest would appear to come nearer to testing the force of the partisan consideration with respect to presidential candidates than any other in the American series. Mr. Hoover will appear as a type wholly new to these contests. In a way, he will carry farther the new tendency toward the more distinctively intellectual type of candidate exemplified in President Wilson. Where the Wilson intellect had leaned more to the realm of theory, however, the Hoover mind has been conspicuously concerned in practice; and as a trained engineer, a technically expert manager of large affairs, Mr. Hoover, as president, would be unique in a list which has included, so far, only two tailors, two farmers, two soldiers, and one educator, but a score or more of lawyers. He would be a novelty, also, in representing, as a degree-holder, a university in the section of the country lying west of the Mississippi, and in hailing from a state farther west than Illinois. Against the fact that no successful candidate for the presidency has ever yet arisen in the far west, however, must be offset the fact that it was the votes of the far west and south which, in the case of Mr. Wilson's second election, proved for the first time sufficient to place their man in office in spite of the adverse vote of the financial centers of the eastern seaboard. That a president could be elected without the votes of New York was the unexpected development in the last election. And the discovery of that day lends interest to the possibility that the coming contest may seat a candidate virtually on the non-partisan basis.

From the popular standpoint there is hardly likely to be objection to such procedure. So far as partisanship has been conspicuous in recent governmental activities, it has blocked rather than aided the accomplishment of the popular will. And if partisanship of old has meant a notable divergency of public programs or policies, that divergency has tended to become less distinct in recent times. As the great problems of the country have become economic rather than political, party platforms have differed rather in language than in real purport. They have failed too often to present the real issues. In both of the chief parties, in fact, the real issue has been the measure of control that could be secured by special interests, working through the machinery and nomenclature of party, to be sure, but careless of actual partisan considerations so long as their special ends could be made secure. So far as the rank and file of voters are concerned, therefore, Mr. Hoover's lack of partisan standing

is likely to count less than whatever relation his candidacy bears to the efforts of special interests to influence the government. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that the definite championship of Mr. Hoover as a candidate has given force and direction to the discussion of presidential possibilities, and it is clear that the unusual qualifications involved in an international professional experience such as his will help to stimulate a new study of the duties of the presidency and a careful estimate of the requirements of that office in the light of impending conditions.

The Military Juntas in Spain

FEW questions in Spain are more typically Spanish than the question of the military juntas, which is, at the present time, setting the whole country by the ears. These juntas were first formed something over two years ago, and are, in effect, what they are frequently described as being, namely, military soviets. They are, however, composed entirely of officers, and their professed object is the very reverse of the professed object of the Bolshevik organizations. Standing aghast at the spread of democratic ideas in Europe, and greatly concerned lest any of them should really succeed in surmounting the Pyrenees, the military juntas are determined to stem the tide, and, if necessary, to rule Spain by a military autocracy. Since their first inception, they have gained rapidly in influence and power. It was the unwarrantable interference of the military juntas, last spring, and the claim they then set up to dictate to the government, which brought about the sudden resignation of the Count de Romanones; and since that time they have apparently been intrenching themselves so firmly that, today, they are literally the supreme governing body in the army.

The extent of their present claim was shown very clearly, a short time ago, when the officers of a certain regiment, evidently disapproving of the whole system, refused to comply with certain demands made upon them by the junta. Three times these officers were upheld in their attitude by a specially appointed court of honor, but each time the junta demanded a new trial. In the end, a court of honor amenable to the wishes of the junta was secured. The officers were expelled from the army, and in reply to questions as to why they should be expelled they were told that this was the time for obedience and not for asking questions.

The matter attracted a great deal of attention, and at last, after much heated discussion, on all hands, was brought up in the Cortes. Marcelino Domingo, the Barcelona Republican, asked the Cortes to declare that the juntas were illegal, and introduced a formal motion to that effect. He and his friends, he said, were no unconditional supporters of the Constitution, for they believed that it ought to be reformed; but, until it was reformed, they intended to support it, for the simple reason that it was the only guarantee they had. The juntas were anarchical and unconstitutional, and yet they did not aim to break up the Constitution, but simply to override it in fact, whilst retaining it in theory. In spite of all that Mr. Domingo could do, however, and all that the Count de Romanones and many other prominent men could do, the government, in the person of the War Minister, supported by that strange reactionary of reactionaries, Mr. La Cierva, remained firmly on the side of the juntas. In the end, when the formal motion on the matter came to the vote, the majority of the members solved the problem in a truly Spanish fashion:

In ones and twos, they slipped away,
And left who might to win the day.

The motion was defeated by 72 votes to 11, and there, for the present, the matter rests.

"My Friend, Mr. Millerand"

THERE was something peculiarly in keeping with all he has accomplished, and his manner of accomplishing it, in the way Mr. Clemenceau withdrew, the other day, from the deliberations of the Supreme Council in Paris. The scene was the private office of the French Foreign Minister, in the great building on the Quai d'Orsay. The Supreme Council was about to adjourn for the day, but, before it did so, Mr. Lloyd George asked that a special statement might be entered on the minutes. It was a simple tribute to George Clemenceau and his work, a grateful acknowledgment of the "dignity, impartiality, and wisdom" with which he had presided over the meetings of the Council, an expression of "unalterable esteem," and a recognition of how Mr. Clemenceau might view, from the calm of his retirement, the fruit of his incomparable work "for the glory of France" and "the renewal of the prosperity of the world."

Mr. Clemenceau made reply. From first to last, it contained no word of regret. With a curious insight, begotten, no doubt, of long experience, he disclaimed the idea that he had ever presided over the meetings of the council. "They were not," he said simply, "presided over. We exchanged thoughts." And then he went on to urge a continuance of that unity which had hitherto characterized their work. It might not be easy. Unity in the thick of battle, when each one was actuated by a single purpose, was not difficult to obtain. Unity in the council chamber, where the fruits of victory were to be apportioned, was another question. Nevertheless, it could and should be secured, and what was more, it should endure between the nations represented on the council, long after the council had dissolved. He earnestly hoped it might be so. He would not contemplate any other prospect, and he knew that his successor in the premiership and at the Foreign Office agreed with him.

So the Tiger "handed over." "I know," he said, as he took leave of the council, "the sentiments of my friend, Mr. Millerand. I know that he, as I, is convinced that an alliance for a lasting understanding must be maintained between all the peoples represented here."

The Plumage Bill Group

"THAT it is eminently desirable that all practical measures should be taken for the suppression of the traffic in feathers of those species of wild birds which

are now destroyed merely for their plumage, and that the only thoroughly satisfactory method of attaining this end is to secure an international agreement by which the importation of such feathers will be prohibited by all civilized countries, except when they are introduced for bona fide scientific purposes." Such was the concluding recommendation of the recently issued report on the working of the Wild Birds Protection Act in Great Britain.

It is with a view to forwarding legislation somewhat along these lines that a body known as the Plumage Bill Group has recently been formed in London. A government bill on the matter is, of course, already promised, but the intention of the new group is to make assurance doubly sure. The group is well aware of the efforts that may be made by interested parties to bring about the indefinite shelving of such a measure; also how, even if it is brought up, it is liable, unless stoutly supported, to be "weakened by traders' amendments." The Plumage Bill Group is setting itself the task of "seeing the thing through," of keeping the matter constantly before the public and the members of Parliament until the Plumage Bill shall have become the Plumage Act.

Such an effort is worthy of all support. When the secretary of the new group speaks, as he does in a recent letter to The Nation, in London, of "the barbarities of the plumage-trade," he is not using at all exaggerated language. The traffic does entail barbarities; whilst the wearing of feathers for personal adornment, which is the object of the traffic, is, of course, to say nothing worse of it, a purely barbarous custom, on a level considerably inferior to woad and nose rings.

Magellan and the Way to Luxuries

MAGELLAN is a name that rises with quadricentennial significance in this year of grace 1920. Four hundred years ago, come August, the ships of that dauntless navigator found and traversed the long-sought passage from the eastern to the western ocean, and later headed away northwesterly to those Indies which were, in truth, the object of the earlier explorers down to the day of Columbus. No doubt there will be some official observance of the anniversary. Certainly there is reason for it, since the name of Magellan, preserved to moderns only through meager historical reference and the designation of that strait at the extremity of South America through which he sailed, carries through all time the significance, not of a New World like that of Columbus, perhaps, but of the proven unity of the Old World and the New. Magellan, unfortunately, did not himself complete the first circumnavigation of the globe, but it was his ship that accomplished the momentous feat, and by his personal direction so far as involved any new and untried course. Perhaps any commemoration of this voyage of circumnavigation should be delayed until two years hence, the anniversary of its completion; it may be enough to center the honors this year upon the voyager as discoverer of the Strait of Magellan. But it is not too soon to be re-reading the achievements of this stout-hearted mariner, or to be revaluing some of the effects of his epoch-making journey.

For some of these effects you must go back into the early days of America, the days of achieved affluence of the Spanish conquerors in old Mexico, and old Peru. Thanks to Magellan's voyage, a way was opened to these new-old communities from the Far East, and to them, almost more than to Old Spain, flowed in the "wealth of the Indies," not in the form of gold, which indeed would have been a drug in the market there, but in the form of rich fabrics such as the Spaniards of Mexico and Peru well loved to wear and for which they were only too glad to exchange some of the gold and silver which was then coming to them in abundance through their conquests. A writer in the Hispanic-American Review, of Washington, takes us back to those days, quoting von Humboldt and others to show us the Mexico of those early days in terms of luxury and display. "Both men and women are excessive in their apparel, using more silks than stuffs of cloths." "Coaches rolled back and forth each afternoon in the Alameda, full of gallants, ladies, citizens, to see and to be seen, to court and be courted," and they "spare no silver, nor precious stones, nor cloth of gold, nor the best silks from China, to enrich them." In the shops of that early time, too, "a man's eyes may behold in less than an hour many millions' worth of gold, silver, pearls, and jewels." All this, let us say, a hundred years or more after Magellan's first ship had made its voyage from Seville to Seville by way of America and the East.

Manila was the great center of this eastern trade. The merchants of the Philippine capital were the middlemen for the "consumer classes" of old Mexico and Peru. Through them those Spanish-Americans bought Chinese silks, calicoes, and muslins, while the cottons of Luzon or India served for the clothing that Spanish law or convention forced upon the natives under Spanish sway, particularly those of the torrid lowlands in the coastal districts. There were profiteers in those days, it appears, men of wealth in Mexico or Peru who short-circuited the Manila middlemen by sending their own agents to the Manila market, where, buying direct, they could "save one profit" for their American principals, without in any degree cutting the "price to the consumer." That this trade began very early is to be inferred from imperial decrees of 1603, or thereabouts, calculated to restrict the operations of the Mexicans and Peruvians to their own shores. And a curious likeness to modern trade restrictions is to be seen in the effort of Old Spain, in the same period, to shut out Far Eastern goods from Peru as a means of retaining for the Spanish Peninsula a monopoly of the supply of whatever manufactures that wealthy province might require. Even more than would be possible today, however, Peru found a way to get around the restrictions of the mother country, and the Street of the Merchants, in the Lima of 1602, could boast of proprietors who were even then millionaires, while the people of this great viceroyalty were described to the King as "living most luxuriously," with "the gala dresses and clothes of the women so many and so excessive that in no other kingdom in the world are found such."

Bonanza times in Potosi, the real silver city of the Andean realm, like the modern bonanza of war profits, had their sign in lavish spending. "Spaniards here," says an early writer, "are very profuse in their clothing and equipage, and affect to wear the most costly things that can be purchased."

So it was that, when Magellan found the pathway around the world, he opened routes for those traders who, lawfully or in spite of law, first brought the rich products of the Far East to be the measure of luxurious living in the Americas.

Notes and Comments

THE love of Dickens for the England of stagecoach days is apparent and well known. Dickens himself belonged to it as its days were drawing to a close, but somehow it is surprising to find him so very much of the period as a description of the clothes he wore in the full light of day in the year 1848 shows him to have been: sky-blue coat with red cuffs, green waistcoat embroidered with gold flowers, a scarlet tie, and an enormous "button-hole" of flowers. This is the Dickens of the period of the Macdisse portrait in *Foster's Life* (Vol. I)—a surprising vision indeed! But with fashions in men's clothes going as they are, Piccadilly, one of these days, may quite well afford something at any rate approaching this peacock gorgeoussness.

Any method of road repairing that does away with the detour will be welcome to motorists, and such a method has perhaps been found, with the additional advantage of making finished roads on which motorists will travel more safely than before. The idea, as set forth in the Municipal Journal and Public Works, appears simple and promising enough to come into general use; in some places it has been adopted in part already, where the road has been repaired one-half at a time while traffic continued on the other half. The objection has been made that this results in a weakness along the center of the finished road where the two parts join; and the writer meets the objection by asking why each side should not be treated as a separate road, constructed against a permanent, slightly raised line of stone, concrete, or brick laid between them. Experience, it is said, has shown that where a center line mark is visible along a road motorists drive more carefully. If that is so, the permanent dividing line would be a valuable feature.

THE extraordinary increase in the world's traffic since the war has been felt by none more seriously than by the cable companies. Inadequate is writ large on a capacity which sufficed in pre-war days. The public at the four corners of the world has, of course, been the main sufferer, but relief is now at hand, or so far at hand as shortage of labor complicated by sundry strikes permits of. The Eastern Telegraph Company, for one, announces the completion of the laying of the first section of a new fast-speed cable between Great Britain and the Far East. The Western Telegraph Company has 1000 nautical miles of cable on order for renewing sections between Ascension and Rio de Janeiro. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company has made arrangements for a new cable between Madras and Singapore. These are but three of the world's cable companies, but the impetus which is moving them is general, the need being world-wide.

THAT there will before long be new coins circulating in the United States to meet new conditions of everyday buying and selling seems highly probable: at any rate such is the reported opinion of several financial editors, and bills have been introduced in Congress calling for the coining of two-cent and fifteen-cent pieces. One hears also that articles one purchases are often marked at a price which includes the half-cent which no American can produce from his pocket, and which thus goes, in a simple, matter-of-course, don't-mention-it sort of way to add a whole cent to the tradesman's till because he has no half-cent to make change. From 1792 to 1857, one learns from The Straus Investors Magazine, an American went shopping with a half-cent adding its modest note to the jingling of small change in his pocket; but this half-cent was heavier than a modern twenty-five-cent piece. Nevertheless, the Congressman who has introduced the bills referred to seems to have overlooked that half-cent emergency which the tradesman so commonly settles to his own advantage.

A LONG and important task is seen nearing completion, in the report that in about three years the New Oxford Dictionary will be finished. The collection of material for the dictionary began in 1857, when a committee was appointed by the Philological Society in London to collect words unregistered in existing dictionaries, and the "A" section was published in 1881. The dictionary now extends to between 14,000 and 15,000 pages, and enumerates some 400,000 words, the meanings of which it illustrates by about 1,500,000 quotations; only one volume is needed, it appears, to complete it, and this is partly prepared. One may accept as impartial and without even a natural touch of exaggeration, though it appears in the Oxford University Press itself, Mr. R. W. Chapman's statement that "the editors and staff always go to the root of the matter in exploring the history and use of words." So deep they go, indeed, that they have caught the word "syllabus" as one that has no right in the language at all, having dodged in through a long-ago error made in reading a Greek manuscript.

THAT the war should have an after effect in improving letter-writing in business offices is hardly a result that would have been thought of beforehand, but such a result, says a writer in The Iron Age, has come of the letter-writing done by thousands of young Americans as officers in the army and navy. Various sins of commission and omission that were to be found in business correspondence are ruled out in the letter-writing practice of the army and navy. "Ambiguity, omission of essential details, untranslatable signatures, lack of friendly personal touch, roughness of diction, omission of inclosures" are quoted as being some of them.